

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 12

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 1st, 1933

No. 3

"MONEY CHANGERS STAND INDICTED"

"Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment. Yet our distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts. Compared with the perils which our forefathers conquered because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful for. Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply.

"Primarily, this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men.

"True, they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money. Stripped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision, and when there is no vision the people perish.

"The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit."—From Inaugural Address of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, March 4th, 1933. (See page 3)

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

INCORPORATED 1865

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

THE inherent strength of life assurance has been tested and proved during the past three years of general business recession, and the invaluable service it renders the public in times of emergency fully demonstrated.

THE Sun Life of Canada, during this period—probably the most trying in human experience—has maintained its record of progress, and has been of especial service to its great body of policyholders throughout the world.

ITS assurances in force have increased since 1929 by \$465,000,000; assets by \$43,000,000. Its policyholders now number nearly a million.

STATEMENT for 1932

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| TOTAL ASSURANCES IN FORCE, December 31, 1932 | \$2,928,952,000 |
| This large amount, the accumulating estates of nearly a million Sun Life policyholders, will become payable to them or their dependants during this generation—a stabilizing factor of great social and economic value. | |
| NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR | 284,098,000 |
| TOTAL INCOME | 161,407,000 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS | 148,026,000 |
| EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS | 13,381,000 |
| PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES: | |
| During the year 1932 | 108,527,000 |
| Since Organization | 702,712,000 |
| ASSETS | 611,436,000 |
| Bonds: government, municipal, public utility and others; stocks: preferred and common; loans on mortgages; real estate; loans on Company policies; cash in banks, and other assets. | |
| LIABILITIES | 597,241,000 |
| Almost nine-tenths of this sum represents the policy reserve—the amount set aside to guarantee all policy payments as they become due. | |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL (\$2,000,000) and balance at credit of shareholders' account | \$3,416,000 |
| RESERVE for depreciation in mortgages and real estate | 4,781,000 |
| SURPLUS | 5,998,000 |
| | \$14,195,000 |

The valuation of assets has been made on the basis prescribed for all companies by the Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada.

Policy reserves have been valued by the full net level premium method, on bases more exacting than those required by the Insurance Act of the Dominion of Canada.

Applications for new assurances were received by the Company during 1932 at an average rate of more than \$1,000,000 for every working day.

During 1932 the Company paid to policyholders and beneficiaries more than \$360,000 for every working day.

Income from renewal premiums was the largest ever received by the Company in a single year.

Cash in repayment or reduction of policy loans exceeded in amount that of any previous year.

Revivals of lapsed policies were in excess of those of any previous year, with one exception.

The net amount of policy proceeds left with the Company at interest was substantially increased.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

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THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

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Vol. 12

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 1st, 1933

No. 3

Principal Contents

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| "MONEY CHANGERS STAND INDICTED"..... | 1 |
| EDITORIAL..... | 3 |
| APPEAL TO FARM PEOPLE TO ORGANIZE THEIR FORCES... | 4 |
| CONSTITUENCY DIRECTORS URGE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE..... | 5 |
| DEATH OF MISS FRANCES BATEMAN..... | 6 |
| ALBERTA LEGISLATURE..... | 7 |
| FARMERS PROTECTED BY EMERGENCY LEGISLATION..... | 8 |
| PARLIAMENT MEETS IN PERIOD OF ECONOMIC DISTRESS.. | 9 |
| ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION..... | 10 |
| PAST DEVELOPMENT OF WHEAT GROWING IN AUSTRALIA | 12 |
| WHEAT PRODUCTION IN CHINA..... | 15 |
| PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH | 16 |
| A MESSAGE FROM THE JUNIOR PRESIDENT..... | 18 |
| ADDITIONAL PRIZES IN ESSAY CONTEST..... | 20 |
| PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF C.C.F. IS ORGANIZED..... | 22 |
| CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE'S BULLETIN..... | 26 |
| BUDGET BALANCED BY DRASTIC CURTAILMENT..... | 28 |

EDITORIAL

5

MISS BATEMAN

For seventeen years Miss Frances Bateman served the United Farmers of Alberta with unswerving loyalty and with a high degree of efficiency. Her death is a very great loss to the Association; it will be profoundly felt by officers of the various branches of the organization, and also especially by members of the staff who were deeply indebted to her for unselfish and kindly co-operation over a long period of years.

Miss Bateman was most sincerely devoted to the welfare of the U.F.A.; her best memorial is the success which through the years has been in no inconsiderable degree attributable to her efforts. Her memory will be an inspiration to all who knew her, to "carry on" in the same spirit which she displayed in her work for the farm people of Alberta.

Tributes to Miss Bateman by officers of the Association, and a brief account of her career in the service of the organization, will be found on page 6.

* * *

ROOSEVELT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

As an authentic pronouncement delivered on a solemn occasion by the head of the Government of a great nation, the passage from President Roosevelt's inaugural address which we publish on the front page of this issue is perhaps unique. It marks a complete break with the tradition of platitude and spurious optimism which has been established since the war. More than that, it marks perhaps the first occasion upon which a national leader actually in office and power has openly indicted the "rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods"—the financial government which has been the real government in every advanced industrial state—in such specific terms. Ramsay MacDonald did so when he

was a leader of Labor in opposition, but since his advent to office he has always shown for the world's financial rulers the utmost consideration and outward respect.

One cannot escape the feeling that President Roosevelt's utterance must have created a painful impression in certain high quarters in Canada. What he has said, has been said by Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Woodsworth, and others, on every appropriate occasion for the past ten years, and today in the eyes of Mr. Bennett and his cohorts in Parliament and supporters in the press, this sort of thing must savor of sedition. Is the President of the United States guilty of propagating subversive ideas? Surely such an utterance as his is "Red", "Bolshevik", "Russian." Is this not the sort of thing that, in Mr. Bennett's judgment, should be stamped out with the iron heel?

It remains to be seen how far the United States president will or can go to implement the implied promise of his inaugural address. For such a pronouncement, if it is to be regarded as anything more than rhetoric, calls for radical action. The plans which have just been announced by the President, as means of coping with the financial breakdown in the United States, do not seem to fulfill the expectations which the inaugural address had raised. They are, perhaps, only tentative, but President Roosevelt will have to go much further, and display a more thorough radicalism in financial reconstruction if the power to consume the goods and services which can be produced in superabundance, is to be conferred upon the masses of the people. And here, perhaps, is the real difficulty. The party which Mr. Roosevelt represents has been dependent only in slightly lesser degree than the other major party in the Republic, upon those economic and financial groups which are determined to prevent any fundamental change. It is possible that fundamental reconstruction of the financial system may have to await the advent of a political force freed entirely from such dependence.

However, President Roosevelt may have other cards in his hand. We must wait (with fear that he lacks the aces, but not entirely without hope) and see.

* * *

MR. GARDINER TO TAKE REST

President Gardiner has been compelled by ill-health to take a rest from his parliamentary duties. For a few weeks he was confined to his bed at Ottawa, and recently on doctor's orders he left for the West Indies to convalesce. We believe that this is the first vacation of more than a few days' duration that Mr. Gardiner has taken since he settled in the North-West Territories and became one of the pioneers of the farmers' movement in what is now the Province of Saskatchewan. In the years which have since passed he has given continuously and freely of his time and energy in the service of the farm people. Sincere good wishes for a speedy restoration to health will be extended to Mr. Gardiner by all members of the Association and by all our readers.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

An Appeal to All Alberta Farm People to Organize Their Forces

Officers of Association Appeal to Farmers to Build Up Numerical Strength of Association—Membership Drives Stressed—
Reduction of Dues to One Dollar Leads to Doubling of Membership in Many Cases

During the few weeks now remaining before spring work on the land begins, farm people throughout the Province are urged to organize and re-organize their forces. The building up of the membership of the farmers' primary organization—the United Farmers of Alberta in all its branches—is the most urgently pressing task confronting the agricultural community.

In the appeal by the U.F.A. Executive published in the last issue of *The U.F.A.*, in messages from Directors on this and following pages, and in the meetings now being held in many parts of Alberta, the vital importance of action before seeding is stressed.

The response in many Locals has already been vigorous, and reports received by Central Office from day to day record the doubling of last year's membership or better in some instances. Membership drives are being carried on with much enthusiasm.

Reduced Fee Important Factor

The reduction in the membership fee to Central Office to One Dollar per year is an important factor in increasing membership. As has been pointed out by the Executive and by other officers of the Association, the creation of a large membership is of far greater importance than the sum total of the dues received, because the influence of the U.F.A. in the Province and nation is largely dependent upon its numerical strength.

The prevailing grave conditions in the industry of agriculture force upon the farm people everywhere the necessity to build a united front in the face of reaction, to win a breathing space of security upon their farms and homes, and to press forward to the realization of the fundamental purposes of our movement—the establishment of an equitable social order in which it shall no longer be possible for want and distress and hardship to exist in the midst of abundance.

Reports from the Locals are numerous and encouraging. Many are summarized in this issue. Meetings arranged by Directors are recorded. Readers of this paper are especially requested to be present at these meetings if they can, whether they be members of the Association or not.

The Campaign in Acadia

Directors Holding Meetings at Many Points

J. K. Sutherland, Director for Acadia, and Mrs. Mary Banner, U.F.W.A. Director, are holding a series of meetings at points in the constituency during March. Of these many will have been held as this issue comes into the hands of our readers. The subject of discussion at the meetings is "The Crisis in Capitalism and the Way Out." The series includes meetings at Sullivan Lake and

Round Lake on March 4th, Lake Thelma and Hiram, March 6th; Hemaruka and Carlton on March 7th, and the following:

Federal, Wednesday, March 15th, 8 p.m.

Meadow Creek, Thursday, March 16th, 8 p.m.

Onward, Friday, March 17th, 8 p.m.

Throne, Saturday, March 18th, 2 p.m.

Broughton, Saturday, March 18th, 8 p.m.

Veteran, Monday, March 20th, 2 p.m.

Consort, Tuesday, March 21st, 2 p.m.

Broadview, Tuesday, March 21st, 8 p.m.

Mirror, Wednesday, March 22nd, 8 p.m.

Monitor, Thursday, March 23rd, 2 p.m.

Hillanvale, Thursday, March 23rd, 8 p.m.

Sounding Lake, Friday, March 24th, 8 p.m.

Cayno, Saturday, March 25th, 2 p.m.

Kirriemuir, Saturday, March 25th, 8 p.m.

Wheatsheaf, Monday, March 27th, 8 p.m.

Claremont, Tuesday, March 28th, 8 p.m.

Sounding Creek, Wednesday, March 29th, 8 p.m.

Sedalia, Thursday, March 30th, 2 p.m.

Naco, Thursday, March 30th, 8 p.m.

Avonlea, Friday, March 31st, 3 p.m.

The Directors for Acadia wish to call attention to the following statement with respect to the meetings announced above:

"In the event of the Local secretary being absent at any of the above points, will some other U.F.A. member kindly look after a meeting place and transportation to the next point. At some points the crowd can be increased by a dance or other entertainment following

the evening meeting, providing it is understood that sufficient time must be allowed to complete all phases of the meeting.

Yours fraternally,

MARY BANNER,

U.F.W.A. Director.

JACK SUTHERLAND,

U.F.A. Director.

Very Active Campaign in Wetaskiwin

Meetings in Progress

Following the distribution of a circular to every Local in Wetaskiwin constituency, Henry Young, Director, is carrying on a series of meetings in the constituency. He expects to hold a re-organization meeting before spring work starts, at every point where secretaries did not remit dues for 1932, or where the membership is very low, and also to cover many new points.

Mr. Young's meetings early in the month included the following: March 2nd, Pleasant Hill; March 6th, Ardrossan and Bremner; March 11th, Winfield, and meetings at the following points will also be addressed:

March 12th, Pendryl.

March 13th, Minnibik and Alder Flats.

March 14th, Poplar Valley.

March 15th, Iola.

March 16th, Rimbey.

March 17th, Leedale.

March 18th, Lockhart.

More Than Doubled at Balzac

Balzac Local had 51 paid-up members at the end of 1932. This year the membership is already more than 115, and a drive launched some weeks ago is still in progress, by two teams, under A. P. Shuttleworth, the president, and George E. Church, secretary. Before the Convention there was a strongly held opinion in the Local that membership could be much increased if fees were reduced. Farm people of the district remained just as strongly favorable to the organization as ever, but owing to financial conditions, some failed to keep up the payment of dues. The Balzac Local had accordingly by resolution urged their reduction; the Central Board of the Association accepted the recommendation, which was in turn accepted by the Convention. The Balzac membership drive was then begun at the suggestion of Mr. Shuttleworth. An oyster supper will be given by the losing team on March 7th. Mr. Church says it is much easier to collect

(Continued on page 25)

CONSTITUENCY DIRECTORS URGE DRIVE FOR MEMBERSHIP

MACLEOD

"Set the Pace for 1933!"

To All Farm People in the Macleod Federal Constituency:

Only a few weeks remain before our people will be fully occupied with the rush of spring work, and it is most urgent that our Locals use the remaining weeks to build up their membership.

Our objective for 1933 is, that every one interested in Agriculture be a member of the Organization that is working in the interests of our people.

Some of our Locals have already staged membership drives and are meeting with splendid success.

Let us set the pace for 1933!

Let us go over the top!

Let us take our individual responsibilities more seriously than ever before.

The organization needs men and women keenly alive to the seriousness of the situation, who are ready to stand by those principles we have endorsed for the last quarter of a century: "Equal rights for all and special privileges to none."

It has been repeatedly stated that we represent only a small portion of the rural people. Of course this is not just or true, because the numbers of farm people who believe in and support U.F.A. principles is many times as great as the actual paid-up membership in our Association. Every election, Federal and Provincial, has shown this. Moreover, during these times of financial distress, especially, large numbers of our people whose dues have fallen in arrears, have continued to meet to discuss U.F.A. matters, and have had no intention of leaving the Association. We are judged, however, by the actual numbers shown on our list of paid-up members, and we are suffering in the eyes of the general public outside our own ranks by reason of this very fact. Now what are we going to do about it?

Let us organize and re-organize our forces in the U.F.A. to such a degree that we will have a voice and no uncertain voice in the bringing about of a more equitable distribution of the natural wealth of our Dominion.

"Canada must dream again." Her golden age is still before her; but if in our day we are to reach that happy state where the underlying principle of our civilization shall be the supplying of human needs rather than the making of profits, every man and woman must do their duty.

Fraternally yours,

H. B. and Mrs. MacLEOD.
Directors.

Debate on Co-operative Commonwealth

Reprints from Hansard of speeches on the Co-operative Commonwealth debate are now available from Central Office at five cents per copy. The pamphlet contains the speeches of J. S. Woodsworth, Miss Macphail, G. G. Coote, A. A. Heaps, E. J. Garland, Angus MacInnis, William Irvine and Henry E. Spencer.

BOW RIVER

Plan House to House Canvass

To All Farmers, Bow River Federal Constituency.

Dear Sir:

How is the membership of your Local? Perhaps it is not as large as it should be.

I think you will agree with me that every person engaged in farming should belong to the U.F.A., which includes the Women's and Junior sections.

During the past few years, (due to crop failures and low prices) our membership has fallen in numbers, much to the delight of those who dislike to see the farmers organized to look after their own welfare. Much has been said about this in the unfriendly press, but those of you who had the good fortune to attend the U.F.A. Convention at the Palliser Hotel in Calgary this year, went home with the impression that the U.F.A. was still a very virile organization and was still working in the interest of all those engaged in all forms of farming.

House-to-House Canvass

Your Board of Directors is very anxious to increase our membership to what it was in 1921. This can be done quite easily, but it needs work and co-operation from the officers and members of the Locals now functioning. Might I suggest at this time if you have not already done so, that you undertake a house-to-house canvass for members and everything possible should be done to see that every farmer becomes a member.

Now for the districts where there are no U.F.A. Locals or where the Locals are not functioning. Might I suggest that at least five persons get together and decide to organize or reorganize. If a request is sent to Central Office or myself we will do everything in our power to help you get going and keep going.

Includes "The U.F.A."

The Convention this year decided to reduce the dues to Central Office from \$2.00 to \$1.00. This should be an inducement for a great increase in membership. Included in this membership is your subscription to *The U.F.A.* paper, and in my opinion no farm home in Alberta should be without this publication.

We farmers in Bow River are very fortunate in having as our member in the House of Commons at Ottawa, Mr. E. J. Garland, M.P., and I need hardly remind you of the excellent work that he has done and is doing in co-operation with other members of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa.

It has always been Mr. Garland's policy to visit as many points and Locals as his time will permit after Parliament prorogues. I feel sure this year will be no exception and I am certain it would give him a great deal of pleasure to visit at least 50 new U.F.A. Locals. So, as your Director, I appeal to someone in every district where there is no U.F.A. Local to take the initiative to get organized and call on Central Office or myself for what help you may need.

In conclusion might I suggest that these new Locals get organized as soon

E. and W. CALGARY

"Double Membership at Least!"

To all Farm People in East and West Calgary:

To meet the serious financial conditions among the farmers, the U.F.A. Convention in January decided to cut the membership fee in half. In order to carry on our activities effectively, therefore, it will be necessary at least to double our membership. The strength of our organization, and its influence in Alberta and Dominion affairs, is dependent upon the numbers who are known to support our movement, and the only way in which the public can judge of our numbers is by the paid-up membership on the books of our association. It is much more important to have a large membership than to have a financial surplus.

I wish to make an appeal to all existing Locals to put on a membership drive, and to all farm people in districts where Locals have become defunct, to arrange at once for their reorganization and renewed activity.

The farm people in East and West Calgary have an exceptional opportunity to take advantage of the co-operative buying scheme. As a member of the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee I wish to urge all our Locals to make use of these facilities to the full. By doing so they can earn substantial savings in the purchase of the principal bulk commodities needed on the farm, most of which have to be obtained in Calgary.

In our own Local we just collect a dollar for Central Office and pay all our Local expenses out of dividends received from coal. This leaves for distribution to our members dividends on all other commodities handled.

Mrs. J. W. Hodgson, our U.F.W.A. Director, and I will be pleased to put ourselves at your service to visit any Locals on request or to assist in reviving any defunct Locals or organizing new ones.

Yours fraternally,

Geo. E. CHURCH,
Director.

as possible, so as to have the organization work completed before seeding starts? This will give your Local representation at the Bow River Convention which will be held at a central point this summer.

Thanking you in anticipation of a large increase in membership.

Yours fraternally,

J. M. WHEATLEY,
U.F.A. Director for Bow River Constituency.

Off to Good Start

The membership drive in Stony Plain constituency got away to a good start (writes H. C. Matthews, secretary) at a meeting held at Seba, when Donald Macleod, M.L.A., and Hugh Critchlow addressed a crowd of about 150, and the Tomahawk U.F.A. Juniors contributed an amusing sketch.

Death of Miss Frances Bateman

Secretary-Treasurer of the U.F.A. Succumbs to Illness—Seventeen Years in Service of the Association—Tributes From Present and Past Officers

We record with very deep regret the death, on February 26th of Miss Frances Bateman, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Farmers of Alberta, and of the U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch. Her death occurred at the home of her sister Mrs. W. E. Ross of New Westminster, where she was staying in the hope of recuperating from serious illness.

Miss Bateman had been for seventeen years in the service of the movement, during which, by her efficiency and unswerving loyalty to the interests of the organization and her kindly, generous nature, she had won the high esteem and affection of all officers and members of the Association with whom she had been brought in contact, as well as of all members of the staff at Central Office.

Word of Miss Bateman's death was conveyed to Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, in the following telegram from her brother, H. Bateman, of Vancouver:

"Miss Bateman died today. Her last request was to notify you and office staff. No flowers by request. Will write from Jasper."

To this Mr. Priestley replied by telegram on the following day:

"On behalf all members of Association, also office staff, President Gardiner who is in West Indies, and past-President Wood, wish to express sincere regrets. Am observing your request re flowers."

We print below tributes to Miss Bateman by present and past officers of the Association:

From the Vice-president: "When we accompanied Miss Bateman to the train on February 8th, I felt we were saying good-bye for the last time; yet it is hard to realize that she has passed away. Central Office and Miss Bateman have been so closely associated in the minds of thousands of U.F.A. members for so many years that it is a real blow to us all. For my own part, I miss her very much indeed. During the trying times of the past two years her experience and devotion to duty have been a great help to me personally. All the farm people of Alberta have lost a valuable servant, and those who knew her more closely, a true friend. Her faithfulness and her self-sacrificing work have been great factors in building our association. She has gone to her reward. Let us carry on the work.—Norman F. Priestley."

From the President, U.F.W.A.: "When I was elected President Miss Bateman was seriously ill. My first thought on learning she had passed away was, how can I go on without her, dearly loved associate and friend! Her courage, loyalty and devotion, can never be surpassed. Her life of service is a clarion call to all in our organization to build for eternity.—Elenore Price."

Dr. H. W. Wood, President of the U.F.A., 1916-1930: "In all my life's experience, I have never known anyone more absolutely faithful to a trust than Miss Bateman was.—H. W. Wood."

Past Presidents of the U.F.W.A.

Hon. Mrs. Parlbay, President 1916 to 1919: "May I express my feeling of personal loss in the passing of Miss Bateman, a feeling which all those who have been associated with her in the work of the U.F.W.A. must share; and also my realization of the tremendous loss which the organization has sustained. Most of us had come to regard Miss Bateman as one of the solid pillars upholding the organization, and the years of supremely unselfish and devoted service which she gave so generously to its welfare should keep her memory very dear to all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. workers.—Irene Parlbay."

Mrs. M. L. Sears, President 1920 to 1923: "In the passing of Miss Bateman I feel that we have lost one of our most valued friends and helpers. I never worked with anyone who had more poise, more efficiency, greater kindness or more willingness to help. We shall miss her greatly.—M. L. Sears."



The late
MISS FRANCES BATEMAN

Mrs. Gunn, President 1924 to 1928: "Miss Bateman in her quiet and self-effacing way has left with us an indelible impression of loyalty and service, of executive capacity and genius for detail. We mourn deeply the loss of a fine woman and a true friend.—Susan M. Gunn."

Mrs. A. H. Warr, President U.F.W.A., 1929 to 1932: "Miss Bateman served our organization for seventeen years, endearing herself to one and all by her unflinching courtesy, ready sympathy, kindly acts, and untiring devotion to duty. To serve the U.F.A. in any capacity was always to her a labor of love.—Amy H. Warr."

MISS BATEMAN

Her Seventeen Years at Central Office

By a Colleague

No present member of the staff of the United Farmers of Alberta or *The U.F.A.*, probably no present officer in the Association, and few of the members, can remember Central Office before the time when Miss Bateman was connected with it. In every mental image of Central Office, of Annual Conventions (excepting only the latest Convention), of Junior Conferences, her face and form and voice are a part. And it will be long before we can accustom ourselves to her absence.

Miss Bateman joined the staff of the U.F.A. in 1915, as assistant to Mr. Higginbotham, then secretary, the year before Mr. H. W. Wood was first elected president. In 1923 she was made acting secretary, at a later date acting secretary-treasurer of the U.F.A. Early in 1928 she was appointed secretary-treasurer of the Association; since 1929 she has also held the office of secretary of the U.F.W.A. and of the Junior Branch also.

About two years ago Miss Bateman suffered from an acute attack of illness from which apparently she never recovered entirely, though at times she seemed almost like her old self. In recent months her strength was obviously failing, but she continued her work with unabated energy. Appeals by officers of the association, and by other friends, to endeavor by rest and change of climate to recover her health, were unsuccessful; she continued at her post until about the middle of January, when even her tremendous will-power could no longer uphold her; on February 8th she went to her sister, at New Westminster, where she died on February 26th.

Such force of will commands respect and admiration even from those who sorrow over its effects. But except in these last tragic months, it was by far the least obvious of Frances Bateman's characteristics. Small and slight of frame, low of voice and gentle in manner, patient and kindly, she was yielding in small things where principle was not involved and where perhaps only her personal convenience suffered. Every member of the staff had a friend in Miss Bateman, one who was unfailingly ready to give help and advice when they were sought—advice which was much more worth while than a casual observer, noting the unassuming manner of its giving, might have realized.

With her sound judgment, plenty of commonsense, great capacity for work, and very sincere interest in the welfare of the great organization which she served so long, Miss Bateman's death is indeed a loss which will be felt in all branches of the organization.

Frances Bateman was born and brought up in the county of Cork, Ireland; she came to Canada in 1910, joining relatives in Macleod and later coming to Calgary. She leaves three brothers, Herbert in Jasper, Charles and John in Vancouver, and three sisters, Mrs. W. E. Ross, New Westminster, Mrs. T. Bateman, Los Angeles, and Miss A. Bateman, Clonakilty, Ireland. —A. T.

Alberta Legislature Faces Problem of Giving Security to Farm People

Chief Work of Present Session to Protect Home-owners and Deal with Increasing Distress—Points From the Debate on the Address

To give security to the farm people on their farms and to urban homeowners in their homes, to cope, in so far as the powers of a Provincial Assembly under the constitution of Canada permit, with other grave problems—of unemployment, of increasing distress among rural and urban people alike—is to be the main task of the session of the Alberta Legislature which opened at Edmonton on February 9th.

This was made evident in the tone of the speech from the throne, in speeches by members in the debate which followed, in the emergency measure for the protection of debtors and the new Debt Adjustment Act described on page 8. It will be further demonstrated in the tax consolidation measure, of the nature of which Premier Brownlee and Mr. Lymburn gave forecasts in their addresses to the U.F.A. Convention. Premier Brownlee was absent for a considerable period owing to illness, but is now back in the Assembly and engaged in his usual duties.

To give a detailed survey of the proceedings covering a period of several weeks is beyond the scope of this article. That it is desirable to look beyond immediate palliatives to the necessity for economic reconstruction has been stressed by several U.F.A. speakers and members of the Labor group who have dwelt upon the significance of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

Mover and Seconder of Address

The adoption of the address was moved by Lorne Proudfoot, U.F.A. member for Acadia, and seconded by Chester A. Ronning, the victor of the Camrose by-election—one of the two new members of the Assembly, the other being Norman Hindsley, recently elected in Calgary. "The most important problem with which we have to deal," stated Mr. Proudfoot, "is the one relating to debtor and creditor. The continued low prices for farm products are driving farmers upon the rocks of bankruptcy at an alarming rate, with corresponding distress in the urban centres of the Province." Mr. Proudfoot stressed the importance also of the new legislation which would form the Government program—especially the Debt Adjustment Legislation and the Tax Consolidation bill by which arrears of taxes will be spread over a period of six years, and he emphasized also the need for consolidation of interest arrears and for lower interest rates.

Mr. Ronning's maiden speech, modest in tone but revealing a firm grasp of economic and social realities, made an excellent impression on the Assembly. "Man has perhaps passed through just as critical periods as the present one," he said, "but has never before faced the possibility of starving in the midst of plenty." The devising of means to establish and preserve a balance between consumers' purchasing power and the ability to produce goods and services was the chief task of our day. In Alberta, Mr. Ronning said, the demand for a

moratorium had abated by reason of the growth of a feeling that the proposed legislation would give the desired relief.

What By-election Result Signifies

Mr. Ronning said "I come fresh from the people of my constituency with renewed approval of the honest and efficient Government which has characterized the present administration, with an expression of confidence in its able leader, and with a definite mandate to press for courageous, progressive and constructive legislation." The "advanced policies of the U.F.A. as embodied in recent Manifestos" had been endorsed.

The new member spoke in strong support of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation with which the U.F.A. is affiliated, "The creation of this Federation," he said, "has given the people a new hope, a new enthusiasm. It was on the honest record of the Provincial Government and the radical reforms advocated by the U.F.A. that I accepted nomination," he declared, "It was on these bases that I was elected and on which I now take a seat in the Legislature. The ethical principles of the C.C.F. are thoroughly Christian."

Claypool Stresses Human Rights

"At this session I believe we should have a clear and well defined understanding that as far as we in this Province are concerned we stand for equality at least for the human rights of our people," stated A. B. Claypool (Didsbury). "If the great agricultural asset of this Province is to be maintained it must be allowed to operate, and the first charge upon production must be a fair and legitimate operating cost. . . . We should not allow the merchants or others of this Province to supply the credit that keeps the great agricultural asset alive, and then allow other interests to step in and take the proceeds from that operation and make the merchant, who has kept the asset alive and functioning, go without his money."

Vote 82 to 52 Shelves Resolution

We had hoped to include in this issue a brief article on the important debate on the Co-operative Commonwealth in the House at Ottawa, but space does not permit. As announced on page 5, reprints of speeches are obtainable from Central Office. Mr. Woodsworth's resolution was shelved by a motion by a Conservative member. The vote was 82 to 52.

Second, I believe that the next charge that should be put on production should be taxes in all forms, Municipal, Provincial and Federal."

Cameron Accepts Challenge

"A challenge has been made that we on this side of the House should declare where we stand in regard to the C.C.F.," said Donald Cameron, Innisfail, responding to opposition members who had asked that U.F.A. representatives should state clearly their attitude in regard to the decision of the U.F.A. Annual Convention upon this subject. "I have no hesitation in declaring my stand. I am for the C.C.F. one hundred per cent. I believe that the C.C.F. alone in Canada hold out any hope for the nation of dealing in a constructive and courageous way with our problems, and bringing about an era of prosperity and plenty to all our people (not a few as at present) in this land of plenty." Mr. Cameron said that as a result of a wrong monetary and credit system, Canada was paying out in interest charges \$720,000,000 annually—three times as much as our wheat crop at present prices realizes.

The average farmer's worry today was not so much to meet obligations, or to keep his farm operating, but "to keep a roof over his head and his holdings from being sold for taxes." Mr. Cameron cited a case which had been called to his attention in which a banker said he would prefer to take an old Ford car as security rather than a well-improved quarter section of good Alberta land.

Control of Monetary System

George MacLachlan, Pembina, after making a strong appeal for reduced interest rates, declared that it was intended this session to introduce again a resolution carried last year on the initiative of U.F.A. members, urging the Dominion Government to investigate the advisability of taking over control of the monetary system, abandoning the gold standard and establishing a managed currency. The resolution would be put forward with more direction and emphasis this year, as "we believe even more than we did a year ago that this action would at once and permanently solve the monetary problem—the most serious problem of the moment." Unless something were done to meet and solve the economic and financial problems confronting us, "the time is rapidly approaching when the people will be unable to provide revenue with which to carry on government of any kind."

C.C.F. a Rallying Point

Describing the C.C.F. as "a rallying point for all organizations holding to a forward looking program of reform," W. H. Shield, Macleod, pointed out that the program of the Federation is of a tentative character. He anticipated the possibility of its becoming a great national movement, when its adherents from the East and the West, from the ranks of

(Continued on page 26)

Alberta Farmers Given Protection Under Emergency Legislation

Alberta Government Rushes Drastic Act Through Assembly to Prevent Foreclosures and Seizures—Act Has Effect of "Modified Moratorium"—Details of Legislation—New Debt Adjustment to Come Later

Emergency legislation to protect farmers and other home owners living on their own property against the activities of creditor interests who seek to make foreclosures and seizures before the new Debt Adjustment Act to be introduced this session can be brought into operation, has been passed by the Alberta Legislative Assembly. It received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on March 6th and is now the law of the Province. The special act was introduced by Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Attorney-General, on March 2nd, and rapidly passed through its various stages. It has been described as a "modified moratorium."

The act, in the form of an amendment to the old Debt Adjustment Act, halts action by creditors until such time as they can obtain a permit in writing from the Director of the Debt Adjustment Bureau, in respect to legal or statutory claims or debts against any resident farmer or against any resident home-owner in respect to land occupied by him as his home. Without the consent of the Director no action for sale under or foreclosure of a mortgage on land, or for cancellation of or specific performance of an agreement for sale of land, or for recovery of possession of land, may be taken in court or otherwise "except as against over-holding tenants or other occupants who have no interest in the title." No action may be taken, without his consent, to sell land under or in satisfaction of any judgment or mechanic's lien; and no seizure may be made under an execution or under any lease, lien or chattel mortgage, conditional sale agreement, crop payment or agreement or in attornment as tenant under agreement for sale or mortgage.

The act does not apply to any contract made or entered into by a debtor, "the whole of the original consideration for which arose after July 1st last."

Creditors' Pressure Created Emergency

Mr. Lymburn stated that immediate adoption of the new measure had been made necessary by the conduct of a number of creditors who had brought action or threatened to do so for the purpose of taking securities. These creditors were evidently attempting to force proceedings before the new general act concerning debt adjustment, which is to be introduced shortly, could become law. Since January 1st there had been 137 actions. This information was given by Mr. Lymburn. Subsequently, however, D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, queried the Government as to the necessity of the legislation, and was informed by Premier Brownlee that there has been more activity among creditor interests during the past month than during the whole of last year.

"We have received protests," he said, "from municipal councils against the actions of corporations; an unusually large number of seizures have been made, some under most distressing circumstances, in the past week or ten days."

Mr. Duggan later declared that he thought it "a mistake to proceed with any temporary legislation which would

be prejudicial to any class unless the facts warrant such action," while Col. F. C. Jamieson, Conservative, added that he had been informed that there had been no unusual activity in seizures or foreclosures.

Many U.F.A. members spoke in strong support of the legislation, emphasizing its imperative necessity to protect the farmers and enable them to stay on their farms at a time when their industry is more gravely threatened than in any past period in history.

Col. Jamieson declared that the emergency act "is 90 per cent of the other Debt Adjustment Bill to be considered by this House."

THE NEW GENERAL BILL

The new Debt Adjustment Act, which is to be considered in detail by the Assembly, re-enacts the old act in substance, but puts more teeth into it by numerous clauses for the protection of debtors. No action may be taken under its provisions against a resident farmer without the consent of the Director in writing, or against any resident home-owner in respect to land he occupies as his home, "or is entitled to become the owner by virtue of any agreement of sale, any option to purchase, or the terms of any lease."

The Debt Adjustment Director is given power, as a condition of refusing a permit, to give such directions to the debtor as to the conduct of his affairs as he deems proper, and to determine the terms upon which a debtor shall make any payment to meet claims of his creditors. He may, in any case in which a certificate has been issued, direct the disposal of any crop grown by the resident farmer and of any livestock, "notwithstanding the provisions of any mortgage, charge or lien, or crop share lease or crop share agreement," and to direct that the proceeds be paid to him. He can then use the proceeds, first, in payment of any sums necessarily borrowed or debts necessarily incurred by the farmer in growing and harvesting the crop, "or any money borrowed or debts incurred" during the period of six months before the sale of any livestock for the purpose of feeding and preparing the same for market; secondly, in payment of taxes for the year.

Farmer's Family's Subsistence

Thirdly, the above proceeds may be used to provide "a sufficient amount for the necessary subsistence of the resident farmer and his family for a

THE A. B. C. OF FINANCE

A stands for Assets that rise and then fall.
B is the Banker who gobbles them all.
C is for Coupon and Credit and Cash.
D 's the Debenture that settles the hash.
E is Exchange that is paid in New York
F is for France deciding to baulk.
G is for Gold—are we on it or off it?
H is for Holt—who insists on his profit.
I is the Interest we needs must compute.
J is the Joy of Garland and Coote.
K is for Kapital—page Mr. Marx.
L is for Ledger—the God of the clerks.
M is for Money and Mortgage and Mess.
N is the Note that never grows less.
O is for Option and also for Onus.
P is the Premium that's paid as a bonus.
Q is the Question reported in Hansard.
R 's the Reply (if you think it is answered)
S is for Sterling at three eighty-five.
T is the Trade it fails to revive.
U is the Union some Grits are requesting.
V is the Voice of the Tory protesting.
W is for Wall Street—a sermon in stone.
X is for X (the factor unknown).
Y is for Youth of prospects bereft.
Z stands for Zero and all that is left.

MONTAGU NORMAN.

period of not more than eleven months: and

"Fourthly, amongst the persons lawfully entitled thereto."

The bill provides for the appointment of a Board of Review of three persons, the chairman of which shall be a judge of the supreme court of Alberta. Any person aggrieved by any action of the Director of the Bureau may appeal to the Board of Review.

Those Ministers' Travelling Expenses

Speaking in behalf of the Liberal candidate in the Camrose by-election last year, the Liberal leader, Mr. Howson, charged U.F.A. Ministers with extravagance in the matter of travelling expenses, which he represented to have been \$42,234.13 in the fiscal year 1931-32. This statement, curiously enough, was made at a time when a well-known scandal sheet published in eastern Canada and circulated in Camrose constituency during the by-election, was engaged in a similar attack, and quoting similar figures.

W. H. Shield, M.L.A., has found by referring to the public accounts that the actual amount of Ministers' travelling expenses in the fiscal period referred to was \$2,884—just a little more than one-third as much as the amount (\$8,038) charged up to Ministers in the former Liberal Government for travelling expenses in the year 1920.

Hugh Allen, M.L.A., gave an address to a well attended meeting of Two Rivers Local recently. Miss Molly Coupland and G. A. Hadlington, delegates, J. J. Strang, Wheat Pool director, and Mr. Redd, Wheat Pool delegate, were speakers at a joint meeting of White U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals. Mr. Andrews, who had visited the Convention, spoke on the C.C.F.

Parliament Meets in Period of Deepening Economic Distress

Situation in Canada Grows Steadily Worse—The Proposed Soviet Cattle Deal—The Co-operative Commonwealth—Debt and Interest Reduction.



By W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

Parliament reassembled on January 30th after a two months' adjournment in what might be called an atmosphere of expectancy. Up until last year the general feeling amongst those in authority was that time would heal the economic patient and given time it would soon be up and around the prosperity corner, which we have all heard so much about. Last year President Beatty of the C.P.R. stated that all that was now needed was a good crop of wheat in the West, thinking that the moving of said crop would provide revenues and employment for the railways and thus start the ball rolling. The crop was good and up to the present time a large percentage of it has been moved off the farms, but instead of improvement the situation grows steadily worse, and so today there is a growing evidence of an appreciation of the task to be faced and the difficulties of its performances.

Proposed Soviet Cattle Deal

One of the first questions to come up and one in which a great deal of interest had been aroused throughout the country, was the proposed Soviet cattle deal, a proposal to purchase \$8,000,000 worth of Canadian cattle in exchange for Russian coal and oil. In a carefully prepared statement which the Prime Minister presented to the House, he first gave a brief resume of trade relations between Canada and Russia and explained that with the exception of an embargo now placed against five Russian commodities, there is nothing to prevent trade between the two countries. The five commodities are coal, wood pulp, lumber, asbestos and dressed furs.

Mr. Bennett said that the barter scheme had first been presented to Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture, by G. G. Serkau, a Winnipeg lawyer representing a Western syndicate. It seems that Mr. Serkau came to Ottawa last fall and unfolded his scheme to Hon. Mr. Weir, who told him Canada had the quality of cattle required. He then went to New York and over to Moscow, coming back with notes of an agreement. The notes, however, turned out to be his own, in the form of memoranda, rather than anything in the way of an official agreement with the Soviet authorities. The syndicate was to receive a commission of one cent per pound on one hundred thousand head of cattle, which they affirmed the Russian people were ready to take in exchange for anthracite coal, petrol, lubricating oil and kerosene. The Canadian Government was asked to finance the scheme up to four million dollars by a guarantee of Soviet bonds, with the further curious provision that if the Soviet should break their contract the Canadian Government should guarantee to fully protect the syndicate. Another weakness in the proposal was the quantity of kerosene which Canada had to accept, viz. 5,000 to 15,000 metric tons per month from April, 1933, until the end of the term of contract. Accepting the minimum of 5,000 metric tons per month would mean approximately sixteen million gal-

lons per year, and when one looks into our trade returns one finds that in the year 1932, while we did import large quantities of crude oil, we only imported 1,734,047 gallons of kerosene, so that apparently the scheme had not been very well thought out. There is no doubt that Russia needs cattle and Canada has the kind of cattle required and it is to be hoped that a favorable deal may yet be worked out but it will have to be on a different basis than the one proposed. However, the documents have now been tabled and a full debate is expected in the near future, when more light may be thrown on the question.

Private Members' Resolutions

Perhaps never has so much time been allotted for the discussion of private members' resolutions as during the present session. At the beginning of every session, Mondays, Wednesdays and the first four Thursdays are, according to the rules of the House, set aside for the discussion of said resolutions, but as a rule the speech from the throne, which is the first order of business, takes up a great part of the first month and so it is very seldom that Thursdays are available to private members. As is well known, the present session was called last October to deal specifically with the Conference agreements, and the rule relating to private members' rights was suspended. When the House reassembled in January, on a motion by the Prime Minister, private members' rights were restored and for the first month at least three days of every week is devoted to the discussion of these resolutions.

The Co-operative Commonwealth

The first resolution to be discussed was one introduced by Mr. Woodsworth which, after setting forth the conditions under which the people are laboring at the present time, asks as follows:

Therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House, the Government should immediately take measures looking to the setting up of a Co-operative Commonwealth in which all natural resources and the socially necessary machinery of production will be used in the interests of the people and not for the benefit of the few.

Those speaking in support of the resolution so far have dealt in the main with the failure of capitalism, and the opposition, which is composed of both Conservatives and Liberals, for once united, have centered their attack mainly on the grounds of trying to link up the new movement with Russia and Communism. Mr. Jean Pouliot, the irrepressible Member from Temiscouata, Quebec, came forward in his criticism with a list of fifty-five questions to be answered, as to how the new order was to work and how it was to be put into effect. The old question of the constitution was again raised and perhaps with some grounds.

Taking the viewpoint that those who conceive that the whole C.C.F. program

means a violation of the constitution, for instance, they contend that after the long hard struggle which the three Western Provinces had to secure ownership of their natural resources they would not readily relinquish those rights to a Dominion body over which they would have only limited control. The C.C.F. as it is now known has not of course, as yet, drafted a permanent policy, the suggestions so far being only tentative in character and therefore much of the criticism may be said to be premature, as there is no reason to believe that when a permanent policy is adopted the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and the Provinces cannot be clearly defined. The debate has not yet concluded.

The main estimates for the year have been tabled and show an aggregate of over 358 million dollars, a decrease of over six millions as compared with last year, but it is pointed out that with an increase of four and one half millions in interest charges and an increase in the Provincial subsidies, the decrease is nearly twelve millions. The ten per cent salary and wage cuts are to be maintained for another year.

Reduction of Debts and Interest Rates

A resolution of far-reaching importance and one that touches closely the every day life of the people was ably moved by Mr. Alfred Speakman (Red Deer). Mr. Speakman asked that the matter of a reduction of debts and interest rates within this country be given immediate attention by the Government, either by direct action or by the submission of the entire problem to a special committee of the House, in order to find some solution of the problem. Mr. Speakman contended that the burden of debt and interest charges was so heavy on the private individuals of this country, especially the farmers, that even under a return to normal conditions they could not be paid. He quoted figures totalling \$12,000,000,000 which are definitely itemized but do not include mortgages on town and city property and many other classes which are not easily reckoned but which might easily reach another five or six billion dollars. However, the above figure at an average rate of six per cent would mean an annual interest charge of \$720,000,000, obviously impossible of payment under any conditions. Hon. Mr. Guthrie, who was leading the Government in the absence of the Prime Minister, said he was shocked at the astounding figures relating to Dominion debts and agreed that the matter should be investigated by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce. Hon. Mr. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, complimented Mr. Speakman on the manner in which he had presented his resolution and said that the Government had been giving a lot of study to the question and also agreed it should go to committee. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the House

(Continued on page 23)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION

Alberta Pool Elevators have maintained a steady volume of deliveries during the current season. This season has been marked by exceptionally keen competition. The struggle to obtain handlings has reached almost desperate proportions at times. In serious times like these through which we are now passing, people are more given to deeper thinking and looking beneath the surface of things. This has led to a closer adherence to the co-operative principles and ideals. "Work or perish" was the slogan of past depressions, according to Hendrik Van Loon, the noted author, but the slogan for the current crisis is "Think or perish." Having seen great financial leaders swept off their pedestals, huge financial and business organizations ruined or shaken to their foundations, Alberta farmers are more and more inclined towards the principles of the co-operative movement as offering the best hope for the future.

They can follow no better course, they can plan no better structure for the future, and the best thing to do is to attend to the immediate business at hand. Give unity and loyal support to Alberta Pool Elevators and build solidly for the future and better times will return. By this method practical and substantial support can be given to the co-operative movement. It is the practical working out of the plan that brings results.

See that your grain goes to an Alberta Pool elevator. Encourage your neighbors to follow the same practice. Unite your individual strength to build in a practical way an Alberta co-operative marketing organization.

A COMPARISON

From time to time the *Financial Post*, of Toronto, mouthpiece of the capitalists of the East, resurrects the losses sustained by co-operative marketing associations. The *Post* loves to "mouth" over the old bone of the Wheat Pool over-payments. But it has never much to say about the gigantic losses sustained by capitalistic organizations.

We have it on the authority of Premier Taschereau, of Quebec, that a few years ago the capitalization of the power, paper and pulp companies of Eastern Canada was \$30,000,000. That by 1929 these concerns had financed themselves into a capitalization of \$714,000,000. And that the premier believed the present valuation was not more than \$25,000,000.

Who lost the \$689,000,000 depreciation? Principally the unsuspicious and gullible small investors of Canada.

All the so-called losses of all the co-operative concerns in North America were not a tithe of the losses in this one Canadian industry!

The Wheat Pools of Canada paid their members some \$22,000,000 more for the 1929 deliveries of wheat than could be obtained in world markets for the grain. No crookedness or efforts to extract illegal gain for the enrichment of individuals was involved.

Contrast the Pool position with that of the Canadian power and newsprint industry under capitalistic control! One extracted \$689,000,000 from Canadian people's savings and wasted the most of it. The other overpaid its members, distributing the money over a wide area.

The Wheat Pools have nothing to feel ashamed of in this comparison.

PLEASED AT POOL'S PROGRESS

(Reprint from *Calgary Herald*)

"Editor, *The Herald*:

"Your editorial comment in your issue of January 26th, under the caption, 'Guarantee Does Not Affect Taxes,' will be received with very much gratitude on the part of the taxpaying people of Alberta and more particularly the people who have stood faithfully by their organization through thick and thin. You have given your readers a very clear picture of the true situation and position of the Pool organization and the obligations towards the Government.

"This will go a long way toward allaying the fears and misgivings in the minds of the general public with regard to the Pool guarantees.

"To those who have hitherto so persistently indulged in spreading damaging political propaganda against the Pool organization and the U.F.A. Government, as well as to those who have been finding themselves so very short of cash, by reason of having had to pay so much heavier taxes, as the result of the Pool guarantee, your editorial on this subject will no doubt provide the sensation of being transferred into dreamland.

"In your closing remarks you have pointed out to your readers the difficult conditions the Pool has been operating under. From these remarks I understand that you give due regard to the depression generally. However, when one takes into consideration that the Pool's difficulties have been further augmented by all sorts of propagandists who have made unfair stock of the Pool's difficulties which has resulted in a diverting of a great deal of Pool members' wheat into line elevators, the Pool's successful emerging out of its unpleasant situation is even more outstanding.

"Your very clarifying comment should provide excellent food for thought, for the farmers generally, but more particularly for the back-sliding Pool members. Well may they reflect on what might have been the result, had the Pool been accorded a 100 per cent of their patronage, as it must be admitted that these are the net results of the 'sticktogetherness' of the faithful few, as well as that of the patronage of a few non-pool members.

"Pool members should remember they have grain handling facilities of which they can be justly proud, and purely farmer owned.

Granum, Alta. G. D. ROAKE."

Going The Way of The Dinosaurs?

"The Dinosaurs, just before they vanished, grew to an incredible size—some of them a hundred feet long. But they became too large and clumsy for their environment, so they became extinct, giving way to smaller but more active and intelligent animals. The huge size and wealth of the trusts and syndicates, and the tremendous bulk of our industrial system of the present day, would seem to indicate that they have at least entered their period of excessive development. They may still become larger and wealthier than they are now; but they already exhibit symptoms of being out of harmony with their environment. They seem destined to perish before some more suitable form of industrial organization—perhaps the co-operative enterprise."—John H. Dietrich in "What is Revolution?"

FACTORS OF RURAL CHANGE

After three years' study of the social life of the United States, a group of eminent sociologists appointed by President Hoover, has made its report. The following is taken from that portion of the summarized report dealing particularly with the changes that have taken place in Agriculture: "The economic prospects of agriculture have been changed by the rapid decline of the birth rate, the restrictions upon immigration, the great decrease in exports of farm products, and by progress in technique. There has been no increase in crop acreage for 15 years, nor in acre-yields of the crops as a whole for 30 years, yet agricultural production has increased about 50 per cent since the beginning of the century. The advancing efficiency in land utilization is due principally to the increased use of power machinery in agriculture and to the application of scientific knowledge. Use of the gas engine has reduced the number of horses and mules by 10 millions during the past 14 years, thereby releasing about 30 million acres of plow land and large areas of pasture for raising meat and milk animals or for growing food and fibre crops. Total mechanical power used on farms increased from 0.5 horse power per worker in 1900 to 5.6 in 1930. Improvements in animal husbandry have resulted in a further saving of probably 25 million acres of crop land since the World War.

"It is estimated by our experts that agricultural output per worker increased 22 per cent between the average of the decade 1912-1921 and the average of the decade 1922-31. A farmer now provides food for himself and three members of his family, for 12 Americans not living on farms and for 2 foreigners—a total of 18 persons.

"The result of these changing forces has been a volume of agricultural production in excess of market demands, and this in turn affords a partial explanation of the net loss in farm population of 1.2 million between 1920 and 1930, although a reversal of population flow has set in since the depression began in 1929. This migration of farmers to cities means an abandonment of crop lands which should be first from the poorer lands, for there is a problem of the rural poverty areas as truly as there is a problem of the urban slums."

God, though this life be but a wraith,
Although we know not what we use,
Although we grope with little faith,
Give me the heart to fight and lose.

Ever insurgent let me be,
Make me more daring than devout,
From sleek contentment keep me free,
And fill me with a buoyant doubt.

Open my eyes to visions girt
With beauty, and with wonder lit—
But let me always see the dirt
And those that spawn and die in it:

Open my ears to music; let
Me thrill with Spring's first flutes and drums—
But never let me dare forget
The bitter ballads of the slums:

From compromise and things half-done,
Keep me with stern and stubborn pride:
And when at last the fight is won,
God, keep me still unsatisfied.

—LOUIS UNTERMEYER.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

No Separate Grades for Garnet

The Federal Government has decided that no change will be made in the Canada Grain Act this year. It has also been decided that Garnet wheat will not be graded separately for the 1933 crop at least.

Nanton's Heavy Production

The Nanton district produced 700,000 bushels of wheat from the 1932 crop, of which 85 per cent graded No. 1 Hard and 1 Northern. About 90 per cent of the grain was harvested by binder and thresher.

Advocates Acreage Reduction

While on a visit to Calgary, February 4th, John I. McFarland, general manager of the Central Selling Agency of the Prairie Wheat Pools, gave it as his opinion that the solution of the wheat problem lay in reducing production. This he said should be accomplished in an orderly and equitable manner by an agreement between the surplus producing countries.

Hope in Increased Consumption

The United States' Department of Agriculture in its annual farm outlook maintains that increased consumption rather than the curtailment of acreage will solve the problem of burdensome wheat stocks. If consumption can be maintained at an average level of 3,800,000,000 bushels a year or increased slightly, a fairly rapid reduction of stocks would be possible, the department says. It fixes the world's wheat acreage for 1932-33 at 254,700,000 acres and ventures the opinion that it is very unlikely the acreage will go below 250,000,000.

Grain Routing Argument

An acrimonious discussion is taking place between the *Winnipeg Free Press* and the St. John (N.B.) *Telegraph* over the British preference ruling which prevents a free flow of Canadian wheat via the long established routes to the U.S. Atlantic ports. The *Free Press* contends that this ruling gives a monopoly of Canadian grain business to Eastern Canadian seaports and holds that this is a wrong principle and one that will hamper and cause added expense to shipment of prairie grain to world markets.

Canadian Wheat Via United States Not Granted Preference

Canadian wheat shipped on the "Britannic" from New York to Liverpool was refused the British preference. This wheat had previously been stored in an United States elevator. British statutes provide that grain must originate in Canada and be consigned from Canada to the United Kingdom to receive the benefit of the preference. The first test shipment was not satisfying from the standpoint of the identity of the grain; the second one, while satisfying the authorities as to identity, was not consigned from Canada but was consigned from Canada to another country and some weeks later was re-consigned from that country to Great Britain and therefore it did not come within the provisions of the Imports Act.

Flour Mills in Alberta

Census of 1931 showed a total of 44 flour mills operating in Alberta, of which 31 were also engaged in chopping and grinding.

Expect Grasshopper Plague

An invasion of grasshoppers is anticipated in Western Canada during the coming season. Governmental organizations are taking steps to combat a threatened plague. In Alberta supply of 150 tons of grasshopper poison will be ready to fight these pests. Liquid sodium arsenite will be used in the mixture this year instead of the white arsenic powder hitherto used.

Brazil Fights to Hold Coffee Price

More than one thousand million pounds of coffee were destroyed last year by Brazil. Under the direction of the National Coffee Council 9,319,000 bags of coffee were burned or otherwise removed from the market to improve the statistical position of the industry. This was equivalent to 40 per cent of the entire world's consumption for the 1931-32 crop year. Since the coffee destruction campaign started, 12,155,000 bags have been destroyed.

Eastern Grain Rail Rates

The United States' railroads contemplate reducing freight rate on wheat from Buffalo to U.S. Atlantic ports from 9.1c a bushel to 5 cents. The existing rate on the Canadian side from Georgian Bay ports to the Maritime ports of Halifax and St. John is also 9.1c a bushel, but practically no grain has been moved over the Canadian railways from the Bay ports to the seaboard since the rates were advanced from 6c to 9.1c a bushel on December 1st, 1932. If the U.S. railways reduce their rates Canadian railways will have to follow suit.

No National Wheat Board

In a statement made in the House of Commons on February 14th regarding a proposal for a national wheat board, Premier Bennett stated: "No consideration has been given to the matter at this particular time, nor at any other time. It will be within the memory of members that in 1930, and I think in the previous year or years, efforts were made to induce the Government to establish a national wheat board. These efforts did not succeed. They have not succeeded."

World's Population

The statistical department of the League of Nations has been counting noses and gives the figure of the world's population as at the end of 1931 at about 2,012,800,000. More than half of these people live in Asia. Europe for the first time in its history has more than half a billion people, the figure as at the 1st of January, 1932, being 506,000,000. The North and South American continents have 252,000,000 of people; Africa 142,000,000; Australasia, 10,000,000. A result of the review shows that the world's population is increasing at a fairly rapid rate.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors of Alberta Wheat Pool have decided upon the personnel of the committees for 1932-33 as follows:

Office, R. A. MacPherson and C. Jensen; Elevator, J. Jesse Strang and R. A. MacPherson; Field Service, C. Jensen and J. Jesse Strang; *The U.F.A.*, newspaper, J. Jesse Strang and C. Jensen; Junior Field Crops Competition, R. A. MacPherson; Legislation, C. Jensen; Finance, R. A. MacPherson.

Estimate of 1932 Crop

The latest estimate of the 1932 wheat crop issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics sets the production at 428,514,000 bushels compared with an estimate of 431,200,000 made early in November and the first estimate of 446,000,000 bushels on September 10th. The prairie wheat crop is estimated at 408,400,000 bushels. Alberta's wheat crop is placed at 164,000,000.

RATIONALIZING FLOUR MILLING

For some time past the British flour milling industry has been going through what is familiarly known as a rationalization process. This means a concentration of the industry in the hands of a few large organizations. Recently Joseph Rank, Limited, one of the largest flour milling concerns in the British Empire, gained control of the Associated London Flour Millers, Limited. The Associated Millers was formed as a company several years ago, being an amalgamation of some seven smaller milling companies located in London and district.

Seventy per cent of the flour milled in Great Britain is produced by three huge organizations—Joseph Rank, Limited, Co-operative Wholesale Society, and Spillers, Limited. The tendency is for the percentage produced by these three large concerns to increase and the amount produced by smaller mills to diminish.

This concentration of industries engaged in the processing of wheat is not confined to England, for a similar process is going on on the Continent. In France one flour milling group grinds about 40 per cent of the entire importations into that country. In Germany a similar trend is being followed.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND HYPOCRISY
(Claresholm Press)

We received two lengthy articles this week, both purely propaganda, setting forth the evils of government intervention in price levels, citing the U.S. grain board, the Wheat Pool, the British rubber situation, the coffee situation in Brazil, and others, and even down to the fallacy of nationalizing the banks. "Do not interfere with the natural law of supply and demand," they tell us. Such hypocrisy! If the law of supply and demand were functioning without interference, do you for one minute figure we would be paying 32½ cents a gallon for gasoline in Southern Alberta? Or would Canadians be paying the present exorbitant prices for automobiles and farm machinery, as compared with our neighbors south of the boundary line? Or would a fountain pen that is sold ordinarily for sixty cents in England be retailed for more than two dollars in Canada? Or would textiles, both cotton and woollen, be selling in Canada at thirty per cent higher than the world's market? Or would the leather industry, which is controlled by the packing industry, reap such an abnormal spread between the price of raw hides and finished leather products? Or in the final analysis, would gold be worth \$22 an ounce when eggs are only ten cents a dozen? Does the law of supply and demand govern the diamond market? It does not! Does the law of supply and demand govern the beer prices in Alberta? It does not! It takes half a bushel of wheat to buy a glass of beer.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Past Development of Wheat Growing in Australia and Prospects of Future Expansion

Though the first wheat was sown in Australia almost as soon as the first settlers had arrived, it was not until thirty years ago that the country became a great wheat producer.

As far as can be ascertained, Australia's harvest first reached ten million bushels between 1861 and 1870, the yearly production in that ten-year period averaging 10,245,000 bushels from an average yearly acreage of 643,983. During the next ten years the average yearly acreage increased to 1,646,383, and the average annual yield to 17,711,312 bushels.

The increase was rapid during the years that followed, though looking back from 1932 the increases of the 'eighties and early 'nineties do not seem rapid in comparison with the increases we have seen in more recent years.

During the 1901-10 period the average acreage was 5,711,230 and the average yield 56,058,070 bushels. These figures were increased during the 1921-30 period to 11,290,543 acres and 135,399,860 bushels.

An even clearer picture of the expansion of the wheat industry in Australia is supplied by the figures for an individual season. In 1930-31 the area under wheat in New South Wales was greater than that of the whole of Australia in the late 'nineties, and the Australian total had grown to 18,213,426 acres, the harvest from which totalled 212,628,000 bushels.

Machines, Transports, Better Wheats

The expansion of wheat growing is mainly attributable to three causes—the evolution of drought-resistant wheats for our dry areas, the invention of modern machinery to enable large-scale cultivation where yield per acre is comparatively low, and the extension of railway facilities to districts from which wheat could not formerly be marketed.

To these factors must be added the adoption by farmers of methods more suited to local needs, the superiority of such methods having been discovered through their own experience or as a result of scientific research.

Early Wheat Lands Discarded

Early wheat-growing was confined to districts near the coast, some of the most noted producing districts of those old days being the Campbelltown district in New South Wales, the Geelong and Broadmeadows districts in Victoria, and the valleys of Tasmania. The last-named are still producing wheat for local use, but no wheat is grown for grain in the coastal districts of New South Wales, and little in those of Victoria.

The hot Australian climate has necessitated the use of varieties of wheat that are very susceptible to disease in the damp coastal climates, and in any case most of the coastal land can be more profitably used for other purposes.

Two Great Wheat Belts

Practically none of the present wheat lands of the mainland were included in the wheat districts of 70 years ago. The wheat-growing area of the continent now consists of two unbroken belts. The first commences in the Darling Downs district of Queensland, runs through New South Wales in a broad band, with Dividing Range as its eastern edge, and enters Victoria, where it turns westward, embracing more than half the

State. Spreading into South Australia, it jumps across Spencer's Gulf, takes in Yorke and Eyre's Peninsulas, and reaches the sea, coming to an end in the Streaky Bay district.

The second, and newer, wheat belt lies wholly in Western Australia. It commences closer to the Great Australian Bight than to the Indian Ocean, and extends north and west till it reaches the shores of the ocean in the Geraldton district.

Average Acre-Yield

The new wheat lands are not as productive as the old, according to figures, for the average yield per acre between 1860 and 1870 was 12.77 bushels, as compared with the average of 11.99 between 1920 and 1930.

Figures, however, are deceptive in this case. The farmer of the early days cultivated a small percentage of his land, and was therefore able to pick out a specially rich section. If he had no land specially well suited to wheat he did not attempt to grow it. It must also be borne in mind that the wheat-grower of today is working in drier areas where the methods, plant, and wheat varieties of 50 years ago would not produce a crop at all.

When farming extended into drier districts the yield per acre dropped steadily, and in the last ten years of the 19th century it averaged 7.32.

Farrer's Wheats Arrive

The succeeding ten years saw the arrival of Farrer's drought-resistant wheats, and these, together with more scientific methods of farming, brought the average yield for the period up to 9.82 bushels per acre, notwithstanding a great "further out" movement of the wheat fields, particularly in New South Wales and West Australia.

Since then, with constant improvement in wheat varieties and farming methods, and machinery, the average has been steadily climbing. In the 1921-30 period it was 11.99 bushels to the acre.

Victorian Progress

Victoria has a larger proportion of its total area under wheat than any other State, but the limit of expansion seems to have been reached, particularly as much of the wheat land in this State can be used more profitably for dairying and mixed farming.

Most of the Victorian wheat lands are in the inland parts of the State, though wheat is still grown fairly extensively in the Ararat district, which has a semi-coastal climate. There has been no great expansion since the completion of the soldier settlement schemes after the war, when much new land in the Northwest and eastward along the Murray were brought under cultivation. The only considerable area since then followed the construction of the Red Cliffs-Morkalla railway, along which some 800 settlers have been established since its opening in 1914.

In the New Areas

The soil in this newest area of Victoria's wheat lands is typical of the Mallee, and varies considerably, but is mainly a heavy red sandy loam with patches of limestone rubble. The struggles of settlers in this area have been difficult, owing to a succession of dry years in the

early stages of settlement, low wheat prices, and long haulage to seaboard.

The Victorian Department of Agriculture regards these newer Mallee settlement areas as marginal propositions for wheat production under present economic conditions. About 8,000,000 acres of the Victorian Mallee have now been settled, and the bulk of the remaining 3,000,000 acres is regarded as unsuitable for wheat production. Expansion of wheat-growing in other parts of the State is unlikely unless there is a considerable rise in price, the present tendency being to turn from wheat to dairying and mixed farming.

Breeding Better Varieties

The most notable wheat development in Victoria in recent years has been the production of new varieties at Werribee Research Station and Dookie and Longerenong Colleges, wheats bred at these stations having last season been sown on 2,517,000 of the 3,705,555 acres under wheat in the State.

These wheats, according to experimental results, average 2 bushels to the acre better than the varieties they have replaced. The extra yield due to these new varieties may therefore be put down at 5,034,000 bushels, equal at 3 shillings a bushel to £775,000 a year. Free Galipoli, a Werribee-bred variety, was sown last season on 40 per cent of the total area.

Spectacular Growth in W. A.

The expansion of the wheat industry has been more spectacular in Western Australia than in any other part of the Commonwealth, and has saved that State from the stagnation and possible ruin that might have been expected to follow the falling-off in gold production.

Since 1903 the gold yield of the States has fallen from 2,064,000 ounces to 393,400 ounces, but this loss of production was balanced by a tremendous increase in wheat production. The area of wheat sown for grain was multiplied by 33 in less than 30 years. The area under crop in 1901 was 94,700 acres, and this has since advanced to well over 3,500,000 acres. The 1931-32 harvest yielded 41,100,000 bushels.

Though wheat valued at £3,850 was exported as far back as 1860, nearly three times that value in flour was imported, and it was not until 1907 that the State produced more than enough for local requirements. In that year 119,052 bags of wheat was exported from Freemantle. Ten years later exports had grown to 2,940,000 bags. Production in 1930-31 totalled 52,000,000 bushels.

Reliable Rainfall

The present wheat areas of Western Australia consist of fairly easily worked soils, and the rainfall, though not heavy, is reliable, and though the average yield per acre is lower than in other mainland States, except South Australia, wheat-growing appears to be just as safe a proposition here as elsewhere.

In the past seven years the State's average has only once dropped below 10 bushels to the acre, and on that occasion it was less than half a bushel below. In the same time South Australia has three times fallen below Western Australia's lowest. New South Wales and Victoria twice, and Queensland once.

It is unlikely that the wheat industry will spread over a wider area in Western Australia, but enormous areas are still awaiting cultivation in the districts

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

which have already been proved suitable for the production of wheat.

The average yield per acre in the various States for the last complete 10 year period was: Tasmania, 21.74 bushels; Queensland, 15.44; Victoria, 13.29; New South Wales, 12.43; Western Australia, 10.89; and South Australia, 10.72.

Queensland Expansion

For many years past the Darling Downs have been the chief wheat district of Queensland, and recent expansion has been greater there than in any other part of the State. The acreage under wheat in this district last year showed an increase of 30 per cent.

This expansion was mostly in what is known as the Cecil Plains area, where a number of large holdings have been cut up into smaller areas. Provided that wheat prices remain in the vicinity of what growers have received in the past three seasons, it is considered that wheat growing will continue to expand in this area.

The State Wheat Pool has played a part in Queensland's expansion of wheat-growing, and each ballot taken to ascertain whether growers desire its continuance has been more definite than its predecessor in favor of the system.

Though the industry is still in its infancy in the Dawson Valley and Callide districts, some expansion is noticeable there.

Wheat growing in Queensland requires somewhat different methods than are employed in the Southern States, for not only is the climate one of short winters and heavy summer rainfall, but the basaltic soils on which the greatest expansion has taken place are of heavier texture than those on which wheat is grown in other parts of Australia.

Development in N. S. W.

New South Wales has seen greater expansion than any other State. Up to the end of the nineteenth century it was far behind South Australia and Victoria both in acreage under wheat and production per acre. Wheat was grown on the table lands and in favored areas on the Western and Southwestern slopes, the outside edge of the wheat belt being in the Grenfell district in the West and the Coolamon and Corowa districts in the southwest. The quantities of wheat grown in the northwest were so small as to be hardly worth consideration.

A change came when Farrer released his new drought-resistant wheats in 1900, and the wheat fields of the State began to march down the slopes and across the plains until in 1904 New South Wales had two million acres under wheat.

The expansion continued, with occasional halts, until vast areas completely outside the former recognized wheat belt were under cultivation.

Through the Mallee

The greatest expansion has been in the Northwest where the frontier now rests at Wee Waa, on the Walgett line, and Pallamallawa, on the Inverell line, and in the West, where the wheat farms have spread through the Mallee country between the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee, and over the plains of the Lachlan, Macquarie, and Castlereagh, with their boundaries in the Hillston, Trangie, and Coonamble districts.

The limit in expansion in the Northwest is not due to lack of rainfall, but to the fact that the wheat fields have reached the edge of the black soil plains, which are more suitable for grazing than for cultivation.

Plant breeders of the Department of Agriculture, who have improved on the

good work of Farrer, are not now trying to produce wheats which will extend the wheat belt further inland.

Within the recognized wheat districts of today, and within 15 miles of existing railways, lie 30,000,000 acres of uncultivated lands, suitable for wheat production.

PRODUCERS DEMAND EQUAL TREATMENT

United States farmers, particularly those of the West, are determined that their turn has come to get special treatment and are insisting that their political leaders take steps to ensure for them "the benefit of the tariff."

The United States has long pursued a high tariff policy in order to protect its manufacturing industries. When the farmers asked for similar protection the Government placed high tariffs on the importations of agricultural products. That failed completely to improve conditions in the United States because many branches of agriculture produced a surplus and the price of the surplus fixed the domestic price.

The Federal Farm Board was formed to improve conditions for United States agriculture. It rendered valiant service for a couple of years in holding domestic prices higher than world prices. But that policy merely accentuated the trouble because it piled up surpluses on the domestic market.

With the incoming of the Democratic Government it is anticipated that the Domestic Allotment Plan—a rather involved system of taxing consumers in order to raise domestic prices—will be put into effect in the United States. Producers of cotton, grains, peanuts, tobacco and hogs are to benefit under this scheme provided they decrease their production. It is estimated that almost a billion dollars will be raised from the consumers in order to benefit the primary producers.

A tremendous protest is being raised by opponents of this plan who argue that the bill will take money from the country at large and give it to a special class. The farmer, they say, ought to have sense enough to cut his production. This bill is worse, they argue, than the Soldiers' Bonus Bill and the McNary-Haugen Bill combined. It is the most staggering attack upon the soundness of American institutions and the solvency of the American Government that has ever passed the House of Representatives and received the support of the man elected to the Presidency.

The above is the howl from people and organizations which have been receiving special privileges from all the people of the United States for generations. The result of that special privilege in the way of tariff protection has created wealth for a few contributed by the many. The determination of the farmers of the United States to get the benefits of their tariffs is a terrible thing to the manufacturers who themselves have gained under tariff protection.

Western Canadian farmers are watching the developments in the United States very keenly. If the Domestic Allotment Plan promises to be any kind of success there is not the slightest doubt but what something similar will be asked for in Canada. Primary producers for too long have borne the burden of heavy tariffs built up to carry along decadent and indolent industries, to satisfy the greed of manufacturers who are not fitted for world competition, and to keep

WHAT IS BEHIND POOL'S MOVE?
(The Calgary Herald)

The Alberta Wheat Pool is applying to the Legislature to have the voting privileges of signers of the current Wheat Pool contract extended after the expiry date, July 15th, 1933. The writer of a letter to the *Herald* from Scollard challenges this move. He suggests it is a plan to deprive signers of the first series contracts, which expired in 1928, from certain rights and privileges.

The Pool's contention is that since the right of a member to vote expires with his contract's expiry date, if something is not done no one will have the right to vote after next July 15th. It insists that the reasonable course is to continue the voting rights of the present contract signers who have had that privilege since 1928. The Pool further points out that if any first series contract signer who has not signed the second series contract wants to participate in this control and have the privilege of voting, all he has to do is to sign a second series contract before July 15th.

After a careful inquiry into the facts, the *Herald* does not believe that the Alberta Wheat Pool is attempting any move that would prejudice the interests of the first series contract signers by this application. The only part of the contract that is continued is the voting privilege. The Scollard critic asks why sign a contract that expires in four months. The answer appears to be to get the right to vote.

Signers of the first series Wheat Pool contract contributed heavily to the funds used to build Pool elevators. By so doing they have well-established rights, once the indebtedness to the Provincial Government is cleared off. Every care should be taken to preserve those rights, but it is to be kept in mind by present and former members of the Wheat Pool, who are naturally anxious to have reserves returned to them, that the Provincial Government's guarantee must first be cleared up. Once that is done, the contract signers of first and second series should be treated on an equitable basis.

Domestic Rates Reduced

The domestic freight rates on feed grain being shipped from the prairies to British Columbia have been reduced from 40 to 50 per cent, the average reduction being 11½¢ per hundredweight. The rate from Calgary and Edmonton to Vancouver, formerly 41½¢ per hundred has been decreased to 30¢; Medicine Hat, formerly 46¢ reduced to 34½¢; Red Deer, formerly 42¢ reduced to 31½¢. This reduction will bring cheaper feed grain to coast poultry raisers, dairy men and livestock raisers. It may increase the market for feed grains to a limited amount. As far as the seller is concerned it will not affect the price as that is fixed on an export rate.

alive uneconomic enterprises.

The University of Saskatchewan has outlined a plan for the bonusing of wheat producers by the taxation of wheat consumed in Canada. It is proposed to raise \$30,000,000 in this way, the increase in the cost of bread being figured about 1½ cents on the 20-ounce loaf. Already a loud protest is being heard particularly from those interests that have enjoyed a similar privilege for so many years—the manufacturers of Eastern Canada. If the system is fair for one it should be fair for others.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

AUSTRALIA PONDERES ON ACREAGE REDUCTION

By M. A. H. LAIDLAW in *The Land* (Australia)

The Land, Sydney, Australia.—Can Australia afford to sacrifice a single acre of her spreading wheatfields? Is our progress so advanced that we can, without gravely endangering our economic stability, abandon fifteen years of wheat industry development? Is this young country in a position to withstand the blow to its primary development that must follow the reversion of one-fifth of its grain acreage to grass?

Can we, in short, afford to grow less wheat just because something akin to panic is sweeping the grain strongholds of the world?

Upon the honesty of our answers to these questions must depend Australia's attitude to the Canadian proposal for co-operative action by the four main wheat-exporting countries to effect a drastic 20 per cent reduction in acreage.

There can be little doubt that a four-cornered discussion of the world wheat problem would be productive of good. It might even reveal a way out of the present morass. But, to Australian wheat growers at least, there are grave doubts as to whether that way out is along the lines of an all-round pruning of acreage in which they would be called upon to sacrifice one-fifth of their hard-won acres and go back to where they were at the conclusion of the war.

Onus on North America

If acreage is the root of the prevailing low prices, then the countries that are the chief contributors to the increase in world acreage that has occurred since 1913 should shoulder the largest share of the burden involved in any arbitrary reduction.

By far the largest increase in acreage has occurred in North America. Between them, Canada and the United States have contributed 27 million acres to the total world increase of 46 million acres that is apparent in a comparison of the average for 1917-30 with that of 1909-13. Australia has added seven million acres and Argentina four million.

This abnormally rapid expansion of acreage in North America was undoubtedly due largely to the artificial stimulus of the war and Russia's withdrawal from the export market, whereas the Australian increase is quite evidently a phase of the steady development that can be normally expected in a young country.

Consequently it would be quite unfair for the North American countries to expect Australia to join unreservedly with them in a flat-rate cut in the area under wheat.

The Only Basis

That is probably Australia's only line of approach to any international discussion of the question. We should welcome frank debate on all aspects of the wheat situation, making it clear at the outset that, at least so far as acreage reduction is concerned, our position differs from that of Canada and the United States.

To those North Americans who want Australia to make pruning of acreage common cause with them, this may appear to be a selfish and insular attitude. That, of course, will be warmly contested. But they can rest assured

that the Commonwealth is just as anxious as they are to reach some solution of the very real difficulties that at present confront the main wheat-producing countries of the world.

ARGENTINA'S VIEWPOINT

BUENOS AIRES.—The so-called Argentine thesis for an agreement among Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States to reduce wheat acreage has aroused the active opposition of Argentine newspapers and agrarian organizations, despite the fact that the proposal was presented to the preparatory commission of the world economic conference at Geneva recently by the Argentine member on the suggestion of the Argentine Minister of Agriculture.

The newspaper opposition is led by *La Prensa*, which says Argentina has had no part in the farm protectionist policy and other "artificial measures" which it charges are responsible for the present over-production. Argentina, it points out, is the only one of the four countries mentioned where wheat acreage was reduced as prices fell.

Argentina's wheat sowings for the five years, 1924 to 1928 inclusive, averaged 22,125,000 acres, but this was reduced to less than 16,800,000 acres in 1931, whereas Canada last year planted 1,598,400 acres more than the previous five years, it is held. The average for the United States is given as 1,922,400 more under the stimulus of "uneconomic pools of farm board measures which prevented a natural reduction in response to falling prices and added to the already top-heavy unsaleable surplus."

Those opposing the agreement to reduce acreage argue that Argentine farmers, who have gone through a period of falling prices unassisted, should not now be further penalized to lighten the burden of Australian, Canadian and American farmers.

It is further pointed out that Argentina is the only big wheat producer in a position to continue to fight her way through prices representing only about a 10 per cent loss to the farmers, whereas North American prices "do not cover more than half the cost of production."

The present tendency of Argentine farmers to increase their wheat acreage without artificial stimulants is said to indicate that their sacrifices have reduced costs to the level where they can continue to produce at present prices. It is believed, therefore, that Argentina is the best prepared to win the wheat war and take a leading export position.

Argentina had to carry over from last year 15,589,000 bushels. She began the new year with an exportable stock of 151,268,000 bushels, compared with 136,672,000 bushels last year.

The Argentine Government estimates that 58c a bushel was the average cost of producing their 1931 wheat crop.

CHARACTER AND CO-OPERATION
(Beaverlodge Sub-station Notes)

Co-operation is the ideal method of business, but it requires an ideal character to practice it to perfection. For a cruder development of human character the cruder system of competitive capitalism is better. That is why it has survived so long. Co-operation must be a matter of slow growth reflecting and synchronizing with progress in character-development. It is a great mistake to

SEED WHEAT

Alberta Wheat Pool has taken a considerable interest in the Junior Field Crop Competition among the Junior wheat clubs which have been organized in Alberta by the Provincial Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the Federal Department. The development of these clubs has certainly done a great deal towards the production of better quality grain.

A number of the Junior growers have a quantity of seed wheat for sale, and it is suggested that any who are in need of seed should get in touch with these boys. At the present time we are unable to give a definite price, but no doubt but that once the grower and the prospective purchaser are brought together, satisfactory price can be negotiated.

Following is the list:

| Marquis | Bushels |
|---|---------|
| Mike Fodchuk, Slawa..... | 50 |
| F. Hayden, Nobleford..... | 20 |
| Mervin Isaac, Consort..... | 35 |
| H. Langhofer, Nobleford..... | 25 |
| D. Laughlin, Youngstown..... | 50 |
| N. Michalchik, Derwent..... | 50 |
| Wm. Moroguk, Slawa..... | 50 |
| John Zalaski, Slawa..... | 50 |
| Garth Eggenberger, Rainier, 1st generation..... | 25 |
| 2nd generation..... | 25 |
| Nelson, Newman, Calendula..... | 73 |
| Ober Bros., Box 438, Lethbridge..... | 140 |
| Ronald Olmstead, Claresholm..... | 40 |
| Geo. Shaul, Stony Plain..... | 30 |
| Jack Thomas, Bow Island..... | 400 |
| Archie Thompson, Macklin..... | 175 |
| W. Watson, Provost..... | 100 |

Reward

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| J. C. Deans, Millet..... | 2,200 |
| Erickson Bros, High Prairie..... | 300 |
| Peter Ferguson, High Prairie..... | 25 |
| Thos. Gorman, Athabasca..... | 800 |
| Leslie Grose, Clive..... | 800 |
| P. Highbarger, Killam..... | 35 |
| Barclay Hodgins, Hairy Hill..... | 12-14 |
| S. Melnichuk, Myrnam..... | 60 |
| P. Melnichuk, Myrnam..... | 50 |
| Mike Mogus, Lethbridge..... | 100 |
| Jacob Pauls, Castor..... | 27 |
| L. Peterson, Ohaton..... | 30 |
| W. E. Randall, High Prairie..... | 50 |
| John Robertson, Camrose..... | 75 |
| Richard Robertson, Camrose..... | 75 |
| G. Ropchan, Soda Lake..... | 35 |
| O. K. Rosenberger, Balzac..... | 40 |
| B. M. Sheehan, Clairmont..... | 100 |
| John Shandro, Shandro..... | 50 |
| Geo. Tomasky, Sniatyn..... | 20 |
| Geo. Topolinski, Sniatyn..... | 100 |
| J. Trynchuk, Myrnam..... | 130 |

assume that an ideal theory will evolve ideal character within a group facing towards an ideal system. How many pool members "bootlegged" wheat? How many more would have done so had the pinch increased? Character development must come before co-operation succeeds very far, or at least must proceed hand in hand with the evolving system. To rush into ambitious co-operative schemes is to invite disappointment and disaster. The history of co-operative movements is strewn with plenty of wrecks and only a few shining successes. These have been won through small beginnings, devoted principle and the experience born of gradual growth. Sound bricks are needed for an enduring structure.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

THE WHEAT SITUATION

There have been some encouraging signs in the wheat situation during the past month, but the market price has improved but little. There has been a fairly active demand from overseas and the volume of wheat going from Australia to the Orient gives indication that possibly half that crop will find an outlet there.

Total world trade from August 1st to February 12th was 331,834,000 bushels as compared with 425,482,000 for the same period the previous year. Shipments of the current year originated as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| North America (mostly Canadian)..... | 183,547,000 |
| Argentina..... | 40,010,000 |
| Australia..... | 72,230,000 |
| Russia..... | 16,784,000 |
| Others..... | 19,263,000 |
| | 331,834,000 |

Broomhall estimates world requirements at 704,000,000 bushels for 1932-33, 504,000,000 bushels for Europe and 200,000,000 for ex-European requirements. If this estimate is to be fulfilled, the average weekly shipments up to August 1st will be around 15½ million bushels.

The United States has shipped comparatively little wheat for export, her prices continuing steadily above world parity. There has been serious damage to U.S. winter wheat area, an exceptionally bad winter following unsatisfactory autumn weather last year. In Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas, where more than half of the winter wheat is located, conditions are said to be quite serious. This situation has not affected prices as it normally would, due to the abundance of supplies in the world and the continuation of the depression.

The latest Argentina crop report indicates an exportable surplus of 152,000,000 bushels. Argentina wheat has been selling at 8c under Canadian 2 Northern in England. Several shiploads have been sold to the Orient. Australian farmers have been delivering at an unusually heavy rate and selling freely on the advice of the grain trade.

The Russian situation has not cleared up but her exports have steadily dwindled, now being less than a quarter of the total last year at this time. Persistent reports say that the Soviet will be in the market for at least supplies of seed and possibly wheat to feed her people but there remains the difficulty of financing.

European crops have had favorable weather with a fairly heavy snow covering this winter. It is thought German crops sustained some damage in January due to very cold weather. Considerably more grain has been used there for cattle feeding this winter than last due to the more severe weather.

Unsettled financial conditions in the United States resulting from threatened bank crashes in many States have acted as a drag on the market. There is, however, a better feeling towards wheat and a belief, possibly based more on hope than on facts and figures, that the worst has been seen in regard to markets for this cereal.

Canadian visible supply as of February 24th totalled 225,009,184 bushels compared with 186,029,089 a year ago.

HIGHER DOMESTIC PRICES?

It is rumored that the Premiers of the Prairie Provinces will get behind a plan based on the principle of charging a higher price for wheat in the home market than for export. The figure of \$1.25 has been suggested and the difference between that price and the export price would be pro-rated to the growers. As the amount of wheat milled and consumed in Canada is approximately 40,000,000 bushels, if the amount used in Canada was sold at \$1.25 while the export price is 50c the difference of 75c a bushel would bring \$30,000,000. It is proposed that Provincial and municipal taxes which the wheat growers have been unable to pay should constitute a first charge against this differential payment.

TIME FOR SEED TESTING

Now is the time for the grain grower to have his seed tested. This can be readily done at home or by the Federal Government Seed Branch, Immigration Building, Calgary. The Seed Branch will test three samples submitted by any farmer free of charge. Each sample should contain a pound of grain.

RUSSIA MAY NEED SEED WHEAT

Reports from Russia indicate a shortage of seed wheat for spring planting. This is borne out by enquiries on the part of Russia for samples of seed wheat from Canada. Last year Russia seeded 53,600,000 acres to spring wheat, or about two-thirds of her total wheat acreage. This would indicate that at least 70,000,000 bushels would be required for seed purposes in that country.

CROP LOANS FOR FARMERS

United States government has appropriated \$90,000,000 to loan to needy farmers for the growing of 1933 crops. The Secretary of Agriculture will require a restriction in production amounting to as much as 30 per cent in return for the loan. The maximum loan to any farmer will be \$300. While inspectors will not be hired to see that the borrowers reduce their acreage, the farmer who breaks his promise will be taking chances. The Act provides stiff penalties for misrepresentation on loan applications. A fine of a thousand dollars or six months in jail, or both, may be imposed.

Wheat Production in China

The ancient land of China has for centuries been a producer of wheat, but to what extent has always been a mystery. Now comes a statement from the *Statistical Monthly*, published by the Director of Statistics, Nanking, China, which not only presents a greatly extended picture of wheat growing in China, but places that country well in the lead of all other nations in wheat production. The average wheat area of China, exclusive of three minor provinces, is, according to this compilation, 52,040,000 acres, and the average annual harvest 940,832,000 bushels. With the single exception of the rather doubtful estimate of production of more than a billion bushels of wheat by Soviet Russia in 1930, no nation has ever equalled this total. The nearest approach to it is the United States' 1928 crop of 915,000,000 bushels.

Wheat apparently is the necessary

if not the chosen food of millions of people in China in the economic layer between the very poor and the well-to-do; between anything that will maintain life at the bottom, and rice, chickens and vegetables and a varied diet at the top.

The normal wheat acreage of the three greatest wheat growing provinces of China—Honan, Shan-tung and Kaingsu—is about 23 millions or about 3,000,000 acres less than Western Canada's wheat acreage. The average wheat harvest of these provinces is 297,000,000 bushels, while Canada's average production for the five years ending 1931 is 436,000,000.

China not only consumes all its own wheat production, but annually imports considerable volume, the average of the five-year period 1926-1931 being 32,850,000 bushels. As long as wheat is low priced China will import a fair amount.

Exports of Wheat and Flour to China and Japan

| | | China | | |
|--------------|------------|---|-------------|----------------|
| Date | Total | From U.S. | From Canada | From Australia |
| 1922-23..... | 17,490,000 | 13,730,000 | 2,880,000 | 360,000 |
| 1923-24..... | 50,860,000 | 32,870,000 | 11,950,000 | 5,690,000 |
| 1924-25..... | 7,700,000 | 3,290,000 | 1,720,000 | 650,000 |
| 1925-26..... | 24,950,000 | 5,290,000 | 13,720,000 | 900,000 |
| 1926-27..... | 17,360,000 | 6,060,000 | 6,960,000 | 210,000 |
| 1927-28..... | 20,120,000 | 8,720,000 | 6,110,000 | 290,000 |
| 1928-29..... | 49,570,000 | 13,180,000 | 22,470,000 | 2,850,000 |
| 1929-30..... | 22,320,000 | 10,520,000 | 6,050,000 | 150,000 |
| 1930-31..... | 54,870,000 | 12,340,000 | 9,210,000 | 25,070,000 |
| 1931-32..... | 71,470,000 | *25,200,000 | 5,180,000 | 33,220,000 |
| | | * Large shipments due to volume of U.S. Farm Board wheat sold to China on credit. | | |
| | | Japan | | |
| 1922-23..... | 14,080,000 | 6,500,000 | 3,790,000 | 3,790,000 |
| 1923-24..... | 32,120,000 | 11,060,000 | 7,250,000 | 13,810,000 |
| 1924-25..... | 14,890,000 | 4,350,000 | 3,510,000 | 7,030,000 |
| 1925-26..... | 29,660,000 | 5,280,000 | 13,480,000 | 10,900,000 |
| 1926-27..... | 19,970,000 | 7,340,000 | 8,300,000 | 4,330,000 |
| 1927-28..... | 20,790,000 | 6,300,000 | 11,250,000 | 3,240,000 |
| 1928-29..... | 31,550,000 | 3,780,000 | 22,110,000 | 5,660,000 |
| 1929-30..... | 18,810,000 | 9,170,000 | 6,790,000 | 2,850,000 |
| 1930-31..... | 29,170,000 | 3,240,000 | 8,210,000 | 17,720,000 |
| 1931-32..... | 31,440,000 | 1,790,000 | 8,110,000 | 21,540,000 |

Interests of the United Farm Women

Parliament Discusses the Co-operative Commonwealth

An Interesting Debate in the House—Proposed Cattle Barter—Sherwood Eddy's Lectures in One of Ottawa's Big Churches

Dear Farm Women:

On private members' day recently Mr. Woodsworth brought in a resolution which reads as follows:

Whereas under our present economic arrangements large numbers of our people are unemployed and without the means of earning a livelihood for themselves and their dependents,

"And, whereas the prevalence of the present crisis throughout the world indicates fundamental defects in the existing economic system,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House the Government should immediately take measures looking to the setting up of a Co-operative Commonwealth in which all natural resources and the socially necessary machinery of production will be used in the interests of the people and not for the benefit of the few."

Several of our U.F.A. members and the Labor men have continued to set before the House the present situation existing throughout this country and the world at large under the present capitalistic system and tried to place before it the aims and objects of the C.C.F.

The C.C.F. has, however, not met with a happy reception. The Conservatives and Liberals who have spoken to date have almost to a man exclaimed in horror that this is socialism, which is communism, which is Russian, which is therefore utterly damned. The old cry, "Can any good thing come out of Russia?" is raised. Whether the people who raise the "Red" bogey cannot or will not see the difference between socialism and communism seems difficult to ascertain, nor can they see that the C.C.F. does not aim to copy the methods of Russian revolutionists, nor that the C.C.F. seeks to attain its ends by strictly peaceful and constitutional means. The attempt to frighten the people by the creation of bogies is not new, but it seems at times as though there may be opponents to the C.C.F. who think it will be effective still. I notice that some of the newspapers keep this sort of thing going continuously—a practice which is not very flattering to the intelligence or good sense of their readers. There are other papers that show a different spirit.

Sherwood Eddy's Lectures

Speaking of Russia reminds me that the topic has been given a good deal of prominence in Ottawa of late, in a different way. We plan to bring about changes in Canada to meet Canadian conditions, and our methods in the C.C.F. are based upon parliamentarism, and our aim is to carry out any changes of a political sort through parliamentary means. But this is no reason why we

Ottawa.

should not endeavor to be sensible, and keep our balance just as much when we are talking about Russia as when talking of any other country. You will be interested to know that the subject was discussed by Dr. Sherwood Eddy, in three addresses in one of the big city churches of Ottawa at the time when the debate in the House of Commons was proceeding. You will of course recall that Dr. Eddy is one of the world leaders of the Y.M.C.A. and has travelled extensively studying social conditions. He has made six trips to Russia and has recently returned from a visit there. He painted a vivid picture of world conditions today, of the wretchedness and misery and degradation in our wealthy Western world and of the injustice and inequality of wealth. He referred to the slum buildings on this continent, saying he knew no town or city but seemed to have a slum section and that often the profits from the miserable buildings were going to goodly and godly people; and he reminded his audience that it was Vienna which was left the poorest city in the world after the war, and that we must go to atheistic Russia to see where slums were being abolished and a real effort made to better living conditions for the workers. Another statement he made was that it was to atheistic Russia we must again turn to see a country where the gospel of the brotherhood of man was being practiced without distinction of color or race—a very different treatment from that meted out in Christian America.

As if that were not enough for us for some time, a few nights later Maurice Hindus addressed a large audience in The Little Theatre on Russia. You will remember him as the author of "Humanity Uprooted," although he has many other books to his credit. He was born on a farm in Russia, but while a youth he came to the States and is a graduate of Colgate and Harvard.

Hindus painted Russia as a country undertaking a tremendous experiment, making many mistakes, but going on with enthusiasm and zeal to what it considered a worthy destiny. All this meant continued sacrifice and continual work for the people for some time to come. He spoke of the Russian attitude to the family, to private property and to religion. Discussing family life, he claimed that the ease of marriage and the equal ease of divorce had not increased either divorce or licentiousness. Marriage might take the form of merely signing a contract, not even that; or the wedding might be in a church if one so wished. Divorce could be obtained without publicity, without any lawyers, or fees, each person to go his and her own way unless one was ill, in which case the invalid received alimony from the other for a year, whether husband or

wife, and in case there were children every provision was made for them. The greatest critics of Russia today, he felt, must admit they had done a tremendous amount for the children in increasing facilities for education, and for their whole general physical and cultural development.

The Collective Farms

The Government had taken over the farms for collective farming because they felt it was the only way to work effectively in that country. The average individual Russian farmer was wretchedly poor, his implements the most primitive and his stock inferior and he had no capital to better himself and little expert knowledge. The peasants being so averse to collectivization had killed much of their stock, so that today there was great need of stock of all kinds.

As for religion, the governing party were frankly atheistic, but they did not forbid anyone to worship in whatever manner he or she wished. He himself had visited, in different places, Baptist churches, Catholic churches and Mohammedan mosques.

As Hindus said, the Russians have a wonderful conception which they are attempting to carry out; and if it is sound, if they go about it rightly, it must succeed. Its soundness or otherwise will be proved by time and experience.

Proposed Barter of Our Cattle

You will all have heard of the proposed barter of some 100,000 head of cattle and 10,000 tons of hides to be taken by the Russian Government in exchange for oil products and some coal. As it would take longer to transfer the payment in oil, etc., than in the cattle, the Canadian Government was asked if it would use the credit of the country as a guarantee for the future payments. This the Government refused to do, although guarantees have been given by other governments (including that of Britain) to enable their people to benefit by Russian trade.

However, the Prime Minister turned down the suggestion on the plea that the Canadian Government had no knowledge of the Russian Government being a willing partner to the suggested contract, although the head of the Canadian syndicate had kept the Minister of Agriculture fully informed regarding the matter, and later the *Toronto Star* had a special correspondent fly from England to Moscow, where the offer was confirmed.

So Mr. Bennett's original objection to a plan which, if successfully carried out, will prove of immense benefit to Canadian farmers who have cattle to dispose of, was quickly removed. There may be other difficulties about working out the original plan; but even though this be the case, it would have been a source of some encouragement to a branch of Canada's greatest industry of farming, if the Prime Minister who has been obsessed with the difficulties had shown a little more enthusiasm for the working out of a satisfactory arrange-

ment. There is a very strong opinion, I believe, among people connected with the cattle industry, that it can be made, unless political prejudices finally bar the way.

What shall our next topic be?

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Be sure to give your address, and size and number of pattern. The price is 20 cents each postpaid.



No. 320—Smart Blouse. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 29-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch lining.

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Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Mary's Cake: Sift together 1 cup sugar, 1½ cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder. Put into a measuring cup the whites of two eggs, enough melted butter to fill the cup half full, and sweet milk to fill it. Pour into dry mixture, add salt and flavoring, and beat for five minutes.

Carrot and Orange Marmalade: Slice thinly enough raw carrots to make three cupsful, and cook until tender in as little water as possible. Add three oranges,

sliced thin, and the juice and grated rind of one lemon; then two-thirds as much sugar as you have fruit and carrot. Simmer until clear; turn into jelly glasses and when cold cover with hot paraffin.

Apple and Raisin Salad: Wash half a cup of raisins, cover with boiling water, add 2 tablespoons honey, and set aside to cool; then add the juice of half a lemon and two apples, pared and chopped. Serve with cream.

U.F.W.A. Local Activities

Craigmyle: Discussed the C.C.F.; decided to conduct a membership drive.

Standard: Held a dance and tombola with huge success, taking in \$191.

Dalemead: Enjoyed an interesting report of the Convention, by Mrs. Colwell.

Starline: Held a joint meeting with the U.F.A., to hear Mr. J. J. Strang's report of the Annual Convention.

Notre Dame: Heard with appreciation an excellent report of the Convention by Mrs. S. Y. Dorland.

Arrowwood: Planned to celebrate their tenth anniversary with a party on March 2nd.

Benalto: Organized a year ago, has carried on successfully, though in a small district.

Welcome: Expect a larger membership this year; held a "house-dress" dance on February 17th.

Horse Hill: Have "managed to keep their heads above water," writes the secretary, Mrs. Appleby.

Willow Springs: Paid members' dues from funds raised by an enjoyable oyster supper and dance.

Excelsior: Expect a considerably increased membership this year; are holding card parties to raise funds for fees.

Floral: Raised over \$180 by a leap year dance, raffle of a quilt, and chicken supper and dance.

McCafferty: Are canvassing the district for new members; started a birthday fund to help the finances.

Poplar Lake: Followed the printed program, with additional studies of well known poets each month.

Asker: Has seventeen years of activity to its credit; recently co-operated with the U.F.A. Local in building a fine community hall.

Coaldale: Have decided to join the U.F.A. Local in listening to weekly lectures; Messrs. Laughlin, Lindley and Cameron were recent speakers.

Fort Vermilion: Promoted a school fair for the five schools in the district, and assisted with a huge community Christmas concert.

Winona: Heard an interesting paper by Mrs. V. G. Clay, on co-operation; arranged for an exchange of books among the members.

Warner: Heard a paper on health by Mrs. Pitman and convention report by Mrs. John Ross, at the February meeting.

East Lethbridge: Greatly enjoyed Mrs. Ober's report of the Convention; during January held a dance, a whist drive and a Burns' Night.

Lamont: Held a sewing meeting, when donations of remnants were made into garments and quilts for needy families and organizations.

(Continued on next page)



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Namoo: Have a member, Mrs. G. Clark, who has never missed a meeting since the Local was organized seven years ago.

Sedalia: Had a full hall for the joint meeting to hear convention reports of Mr. Hanson and Mrs. E. Heatherington; held a masquerade dance to raise funds.

Browning: Among other activities last year arranged a local clinic for school children and took turns in supplying hot lunches to the school during the winter.

Warden: Spent a social afternoon at the Valentine Tea, at the home of Mrs. R. Price; Mrs. B. Ward, Mrs. Beattie and Mrs. Stewart contributed to a musical program.

Sunnyvale: Enjoyed a Valentine Tea at their last meeting, after interesting reports of the Convention by Mrs. H. Gilbert and Mrs. Postans, U.F.W.A. Director.

Gleichen: Held a very successful tombola and dance at Meadowbrook Hall, prettily decorated for the occasion, when over 600 tickets were sold; arranged for a membership drive.

Grand Meadow: Held their eleventh annual banquet, Mrs. Ross's address contributing much to the evening's pleasure; raised funds by various methods and made donations to several charities.

Leduc: Sent delegates to all the conventions during the year, made cash donations to worthy causes, helped an unfortunate family with clothing and bedding, and held a number of social gatherings.

Westling: Included in their activities last year the sending of delegates to conventions, holding of card parties, donations to Christmas treat for the school, and other donations, and remembrances and assistance to sick persons in the district.

High River: Heard three short talks on the U.F.W.A., by Mrs. Kiser, Mrs. Wight and Mrs. McIrvine, and a round table discussion on "Why I Joined the U.F.W.A.", at their last meeting; at the previous meeting discussed the C. C. F.

Ministk: Have a novel way of collecting dues; at each meeting, as members answer the roll they drop a coin into a sealed can, the secretary recording the amounts; at the end of the year the can is opened. Heard a helpful paper on first aid, by Mrs. H. E. Williams.

Crerar: Listened appreciatively to Mrs. Price's recent bulletin; decided to recommend a potted plant contest for the summer conference, donation of bed linen to Bethany Lodge to be a condition of entrance; heard a very fine report of the Convention from Mrs. J. B. Kelley.

Turin: Held a very successful banquet, the main speaker of the evening being Mr. J. A. Johansen, who gave an able address on the money question and the C.C.F. A pleasant custom of this Local was carried out, when presentation of the nucleus of a bank account was made to the infant daughter of one of the active members.

East Vegreville: Are doing splendidly, in spite of the hard times; their membership is larger than ever, and still growing. Last year they held a picnic, made a nice sum by a sale and tea, co-operated with another organization in sending out Christmas hampers, and sent a member to the Farm Women's Rest Week.

Windy Hill: Among the enjoyable events of the year were a basketry course, a paper by Mrs. McKinnon on her trip to England, presentation to Mrs. Andrews of a silver casserole, a talk on peace by Mrs. Dwelle, a paper of Father Lacombe by Mrs. Johnson, and a paper on pictures by Mrs. Hogg, Sr. Over \$100 was cleared from a bazaar in the fall.

News from Central

History of the U.F.W.A.

A history of the U.F.W.A. is being compiled this year by Mrs. Leona R. Barritt, of Mirror, secretary of the association of past officers, formed at the recent Convention.

Booklet Is 25 Cents

The price of the booklet of Reports and Addresses of the 1933 U.F.W.A.

Convention is 25 cents per copy, and not ten cents as was erroneously stated in the last issue. One copy is sent free to each U.F.W.A. Local, and a charge is made for further copies, as in previous years.

Handicrafts Competition

The Handicrafts Competition is brought to the attention of U.F.W.A. Locals in Peace River South, in a recent circular letter from Mrs. L. M. McGinnis, secretary of the U.F.W.A. Constituency Conference. This year contestants are asked to submit collections of articles made from flour sacks, to be judged according to variety, value, workmanship and usefulness.

White U.F.W.A. Local have recently suffered a grievous loss in the death of Mrs. J. J. Tiffin, one of their faithful members, and a resident of the district for twenty years.

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

A Message from the Junior President

We wish to urge all Junior members to read, and read again, this well written, inspiring letter from their President. It deals with a multitude of things that every member should be thinking about—and it presents convincing reasons why all farm young people should be members of the Junior U.F.A.—Editor.

Dear Juniors:

Last month I had a wonderful experience. I attended my first U.F.A. Convention. It was a revelation to me to see this earnest body of farmers and farm women gathered from all parts of the Province debate questions of the day pertaining to the welfare of the farmer as well as the nation as a whole.

The Convention left this impression with me: We must meet the deplorable conditions this depression has brought about in a new way. We have raised a splendid crop of all sorts of farm produce, but not only have we failed to make progress against our debts, we actually owe more than we did a year ago. We cannot depend on production for a solution. This depression is the biggest common enemy we have to fight. We must fight it to a finish, or it will get us. It is not a question of more production because we have plenty of everything and the quality is good; nor is it a question of economy, because that would increase unemployment. It is the nation's need to construct a new economic structure to facilitate the exchange of goods and services.

In order to bring this about the C.C.F. was born. Farmer, Labor and other groups will work together to give it effect.

I would like all Junior Locals to have a speaker at one of their meetings during the coming year to explain the C.C.F. idea.

* * *

At the Convention we had a number of speakers, mostly Alberta men and women that most of you know, and you will agree with me when I say they are good; but I wish to mention one whom I never had the pleasure of hearing before, Miss Macphail. I always understood that Ontario was very conservative and that Miss Macphail was very progressive, the only progressive M.P. representing that Province and a woman at that. After hearing her speech it was much easier to understand. South East Grey electors are to be congratulated for choosing such a splendid woman to to represent them. The women of Canada can be very proud of Miss Macphail.

* * *

It was also a pleasure to attend the meeting of the Central Board. The U.F.A. Board is composed of a very earnest group of men and women, who work hard to make the Association a success.

* * *

Every Junior in the Province will be deeply grieved to hear of the death of Miss Bateman, known to each one, whether through direct contact or correspondence. She was a very dear friend. Under her leadership the Junior Branch made steady progress and her loss will be keenly felt.

* * *

I would like to call your attention to the essay contest, particulars of which were given in the last issue on the Junior page. You have lots of time to prepare for this and the prizes are worth while. But what is most important is the educational value derived from the study of economics.

* * *

The field crops competitions are open again this year to Junior Locals. I trust you will enter one or more of them. You will find these competitions a great help to stimulate interest in your Local and they can be made a great benefit to your

For news of the Essay Contest see page 20.

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district as a whole. I especially recommend the alfalfa competition. Alfalfa is the best cow feed grown. It will grow in most parts of the Province. It requires more attention than grass to get it started, but once you get a start in alfalfa you will swear by it. Owing to low prices of farm commodities you can very easily spare the time to get that alfalfa plot started.

* * *

The membership fee for Juniors over 21 has been reduced to \$1 per year for Central. The only way we can overcome this loss in revenue is by doubling the membership. The Junior U.F.A. has a lot of good things to offer. You have the help of the Central office in solving your problems. The field crops competitions are a source of great educational value as well as material gain. Then there is the Conference Week at the University, to mention only some of the major benefits, and with all this you have local autonomy. You have a real bargain to offer prospective members. Let's get together and make 1933 the biggest and best for our association, for our vocation and for ourselves and prove to all that as far as we are concerned democracy is a success.

Yours very cordially,

WILFRED HOPPINS,
President.

—o—

Junior Local Libraries

It has been decided to offer to Junior Locals who are accumulating books for a library, or who would like to do so, a collection of six books and two pamphlets, of which copies are available at Central Office, at the nominal charge of \$1 for the parcel. Three of the books are bound in cloth, three in paper; all of them contain useful material to students of public affairs. Each parcel will include pamphlets on How to Conduct a Public Meeting, and Proportional Voting (describing the method of counting ballots) as well as the following books: "The Challenge of Agriculture," by M. H. Staples, a history of the United Farmers of Ontario, up to 1921; "The Farmers in Politics," by Wm. Irvine; "Co-operative Government," by Wm. Irvine, a discussion of party government and proposals for reform; "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt, a history of Canadian tariffs up to 1912; Canada's Protective Tariffs, by Edward Porritt; "The Land of the Soviets," by G. H. Williams, describing a visit to Russia in 1931.

Some Junior Locals are buying the three books to be read by members who are preparing for *The U.F.A.* essay contest and making them the basis for Local circulating libraries. These books are, as described in the next column, "Looking Backward," "News From Nowhere" and "Equality."

—o—

JUNIOR CONFERENCE DATES

The Junior Conference will be held June 7th to 13th, and, as in previous years, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals are asked to contribute towards the fund which will be used to pay all or part of the delegate's travelling expenses, according to the amount raised.

Gleichen U.F.W.A. Local has the honor of heading the list of subscriptions to the 1933 Junior Conference with a contribution of \$5.

Additional Prizes in Essay Contest

Junior Competition Will Close on May 31st

If a sufficient number of essays deserving of "honorable mention" are received, the prize list in *The U.F.A.* Junior Contest will be extended. In addition to the three chief prizes already announced, ten book prizes will be awarded. A list of books from which those who are given Honorable Mention may make a selection will be published at a later date.

It has been decided to extend the period of the competition to May 31st. Professor W. H. Alexander of the University of Alberta will be one of the judges.

Books to Read

Juniors who enter the competition are required to read the following three books which may be obtained from this office.

"Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy, price 85 cents.

"News From Nowhere," by William Morris, price 85 cents.

"Equality," by Edward Bellamy, price \$1.25.

The Prizes Offered

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| First Prize..... | \$10 |
| Second Prize..... | \$7 |
| Third Prize..... | \$4 |

and ten books, as announced above, for essays given Honorable Mention if a sufficient number of essays merit such awards.

The name of the book upon which the essays will be written will be announced later.

Juniors who plan to take part in the contest are requested to write the editor of *The U.F.A.*, stating their intention to read all the books. It has been reported to us that some Junior Locals are buying all three books, and lending them in turn to their members.

Activities of Junior Locals

Debates have been taken up very seriously this winter by a large number of Junior Locals throughout the Province, and, judging by the correspondence received at Central Office, most of them feel that the results have been very satisfactory, both from the point of view of educational training and entertainment.

Three Hills Juniors accepted the challenge of Carbon Juniors to debate on "Resolved that the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation would solve our present economic difficulties quicker than either of the old political parties"; Loyalty Juniors took for a subject, "Resolved that Canada should go off the gold standard"; the Holborn Local debated on "Resolved that the lawyer has more advantage than the farmer"; Hillside Juniors are debating with Porto Bello Local; Cornwall Valley defended the affirmative of "Resolved that married women working for wages outside their own homes should be prohibited" against Loyalty; and at the same meeting heard a talk by Wilfred Hoppins, Junior President, on the educational value of the organization; an original subject, "Resolved that enthusiasm of youth is of more value than experience of age," was chosen by Consort Juniors. Haultain Juniors have joined a debating league; other Locals that are holding debates are Alcomdale, Johnny Canucks, Conrich and Newlands.

Efficiency Contest

McCafferty Juniors are entering the Efficiency Contest, and several members

are following the reading course. Swallow Juniors are interested in the reading course and the essay contest. Dina Local heard an interesting talk on Technocracy.

Reading of a Local newspaper continues to be a popular feature of many Junior meetings; some of those which have figured in recent reports are "The Scandia Scandles" (Jenny Lind), "The Junior Journal", (North Edmonton), "Spirits of Notre Dame" (Notre Dame), "Storm Blast" (Peppy Pals) and "The Starline Snort" (Starline).

Beddington Juniors took in over \$100 at their play, put on earlier in the winter; Hillside Juniors also staged a play very successfully; other Junior Locals that are rehearsing plays are Rosewood; Porto Bello, Josephburg, Willow Springs, Sexsmith, Claysmore and Dina.

Membership Drive

The membership drive conducted by Consort Juniors was concluded with a chicken supper, when toasts were spoken to by Joe Sterrenberg, Edith Campbell, Jean McFetridge, Nora Simpson and Mrs. Anderson; Ross Campbell and Mr. Isaac also gave interesting talks. Claysmore Juniors are giving a series of whist drives and dances, and arranging a concert; Loyalty Juniors sponsored a concert and dance recently; Three Hills are putting on a card party and dance to raise funds; Johnny Canucks entertained the members' parents by an entertainment; Tomahawk made a nice sum for their treasury by holding a concert, supper and dance; High River

gave a very successful concert recently. High Prairie will celebrate their second anniversary by giving a concert; Beavers made \$6 for Sunshine from a dance; Dolcy chose teams to put on programs at their next meeting; Bismark members enjoyed a court whist party, and Sunnyvale a Valentine party, recently.

At their last meeting Peppy Pals planned a skating party; Claysmore report that their members are getting a great deal of enjoyment from their skating rink.

Co-operation in furnishing a rest room, by Three F's, and the forming of a swine club by High Prairie, are among the varied activities reported by Juniors this month.

Other Locals reporting good meetings recently are: Monitor, Travers, Vandyne, Conrich, Turin, Willowdale and Tofield.

NEW JUNIOR LOCALS

Several new Locals have been organized: Helmsdale, with Henry A. Peterson and Doris Gadsden as officers; Clear Water Lake, with Anders Anderson as president and Rachel Schmidt as secretary; Unity (near Rimbey) with F. B. Aunger and Clifford Eckards as officers; Meadow Creek (near Coronation) with Jimmie Higgins, president, Lyle Glasier, vice-president and Nancy Evans, secretary; Bulmer, Live Wires, who elected as officers Joe Anderson and Lawrence Silsbe. Cornwall Valley organized a Juvenile Local:

WHAT THE C.C.F. STANDS FOR

"The C.C.F. stands for co-operation in place of competition, for service in place of profit, for brotherhood in place of strife, for plenty in place of starvation, for economic freedom in place of burdensome servitude and insecurity, for democracy in place of financial control. Is this dangerous? We think it is the only program offering peace and security; we think that, so far from being anti-Christian, it is in complete harmony with the teachings of the founder of Christianity."—Amelia Turner, in radio series of Calgary C.C.F. Educational Committee.

The Spring Stock Shows will be held at Calgary on March 28th to April 1st, inclusive. Prize lists for the shows and catalogue of the bull sale may be obtained by writing to E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Live Stock Associations, Calgary.

Then Came Static

Mother (from staircase)—Tommy, for goodness' sake, turn off that loud-speaker! That woman's voice goes through and through my head!

Tommy—But mother, this isn't the radio. This is Mrs. Brown come to see you!

Unremitting

Son in college was applying pressure for more money from home.

"I cannot understand why you call yourself a kind father," he wrote his dad, "when you haven't sent me a cheque for three weeks. What kind of kindness do you call that?"

"That's unremitting kindness," wrote the father in his next letter.

115 Years Old . . . YET STILL YOUNG



The strength of Canada is in her youthful, pioneering, ever forward-facing, courageous spirit, tempered with old wisdom. Canada's strength is the composite strength of her constituents—institutions as well as individuals.

The Bank of Montreal, 115 years old and true to Canadian history and tradition, applies its experience and adjusts its service constantly to changing conditions, to provide safe, helpful and convenient banking for the people and business of the Dominion.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

—Head Office, Montreal—

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$750,000,000

Little Stories of Big Results



The Board of Directors of the Mutual Life of Canada in 1897, many of whom were on the Board when the first annual meeting was held on February 5th, 1871

AT the first Annual Meeting of the Company in 1871 the President made the following remarks:

"We were led to entertain the project of establishing a Life Assurance Company, based upon purely mutual principles, believing it highly desirable that the benefits of Life Assurance should be extended as widely as possible and at the cheapest rates compatible with safety to the assured."

With the passing of time the prophecies made in 1871 regarding the Mutual Life of Canada have come true. How well the Company has succeeded in fulfilling the object of the founders and the extent to which participation in the entire surplus earnings of the company has reduced the net cost of protection is revealed by our policy results of which this example is typical.

If you need insurance, for protection or investment, consider the outstanding results of Mutual Life of Canada policies and share in the success of the Company by becoming a policyholder. Use the coupon, today.

Policy No. 175

In 1873 this policyholder bought an Ordinary Life Policy for \$1,000.00 on which he was to pay a premium of \$18.90 every year. He arranged, however, to leave his dividends with us to apply against these premiums.

What happened as a result of his investment? He has enjoyed sixty years of protection, for which he paid an average of \$7.03 per year. His policy is now worth \$848.90 in actual cash, which is \$427.22 MORE THAN HE PAID IN PREMIUMS.

Please send me your booklet, "Mutual Achievement," containing additional little stories of big results.

Name

Address

Age U.F.

THE MUTUAL LIFE Assurance Company OF CANADA

Owned by the Policyholders

Head Office: WATERLOO, ONT.

Established 1869

Competitive Philosophy "Weighed in Balance and Found Wanting"

Educational Committee of U.F.A. Central Board Urges That Motive of Service Be Substituted for That of Profit in Training of Canadian Youth

The report of the U.F.A. Educational Committee to the Annual Convention was as follows:

The Educational Committee of your Board desire at the outset of their report to express their opinion that the educational system of this Province is as up-to-date and progressive as that of any Province in the Dominion. Still we believe that the roots of our present system go back to the days of the early pioneer settlements in the United States and Upper Canada. At that time a rugged individualism was in order. The competitive philosophy, still inherent throughout our educational system, though adequate at that time, has in our time been "weighed in the balance and found wanting." It has literally failed to "deliver the goods" to hosts of citizens who always have been, and still are, prepared to do their utmost to make the system operative.

Competitive Theories Fail

The competitive theories, though workable in the past, have utterly failed to work out in present day practice to the general welfare of nations which still uphold them. They have failed to supply the minimum requirements of life even out of a store which is over-abundant, or, if supplying those needs, have done so through the heartbreaking road of relief. If the prosperity which many months ago "was just around the corner," still continues to escape our earnest search, we will ultimately be obliged to question if it is ever again to be found on the competitive road. The increasing roughness of the going would indicate that we are rapidly "getting nowhere," and lead us to seriously consider the advisability of abandoning our present course. Civilization is slowing down, it is coming to a standstill, it is taking its bearings. If we have found our competitive philosophy to be a failure and unfitted to present day conditions, it is reasonable that we should give a fair trial to the alternative procedure viz., the co-operative one. If the motive of profit has failed to supply the present needs of our citizens, or paint their future with hope, then we will be obliged to substitute another motive for the stimulation of human activity.

Should Reshape Course

Your Educational Committee do therefore recommend that the motive of service be substituted for that of profit in the thinking of our youth; that our educational course should be reshaped with this end in view; that the school of youth should be given a more adequate realization of the increasing interdependence of individuals in modern society. That their desire to "do their bit," in that complex organism, be more definitely stimulated.

The present aim of our educational system is the development of intellectual ability. This ability may be used to assist the individual so educated in the exploitation of the rest of society.

Your Committee therefore recommend that concurrent with the development

of the mental powers of our youth, there be given also guidance and direction to that power, so that it may serve the common good as well as that of individuals alone. As an illustration of what your Committee has in mind in its mention of reshaping the educational course, we will take the subject of arithmetic. Many of the problems to be worked out by the pupil, are those of interest and profit. Since the interest and profit system has proved itself such a failure, we recommend that such problems be partially eliminated and such other problems substituted as will stimulate the development of the youthful mind along lines that are not anti-social.

Correspondence Course

Due to financial distress we find that many of our rural youth are unable to benefit by our high school facilities, not because they lack the time necessary to take the course, but because there is no high school within their area, and their parents lack the three or four hundred dollars necessary to send them to a distant town or city school which even then may lack adequate accommodation and be forced to refuse admittance to outside students.

There is one system of teaching high school grades that would bridge the gap between our high school and distant pupils, and that is the correspondence method. This system has been used in Saskatchewan and has proved a success. There they have an enrollment of 10,000 pupils, most of whom are getting the advantage of a high school education that they would otherwise have had to do without.

It is admitted that while a certain fee of probably \$2.00 per subject per year be paid by the pupil, some of the cost of the course would have to be borne by the Government, or the rural areas affected, but under the present circumstances, we feel it is imperative that we extend our high school educational system to include the boys and girls that will be the brains of our organization in the future.

I. V. MACKLIN,
MRS. R. PRICE,
J. E. BROWN.

Report of Transportation Committee

Exporting Farmer Bears Unequal Share of Losses Incurred by Transport Systems

The Transportation Committee of the U.F.A. Central Board reported to the Annual Convention as follows:

Problems arising out of transportation calling for action on the part of your Board of Directors have been comparatively few during the past year.

In the month of October representations were made to the Department of Trade and Commerce concerning the rapid rise in freight rates on the Great Lakes, an increase of one hundred per cent over the rate prevailing at the beginning of the summer. Replying to our protest, the Minister of Trade and Commerce stated that the earlier rate had been abnormally low on account of ruinous competition among the shipping concerns operating on the Lakes. He stated that the announced rise to seven and a half cents per bushel had not been allowed to become effective, he having previously taken steps to have the same reduced to six and a half cents, recognizing the abnormally low values being realized by the farmer. The seven and a half cents rate was regarded as fair under normal conditions.

In the opinion of your Committee, truck competition with railroads, in the carrying of local freight, presents an economic problem which will have to be dealt with sooner or later.

Meanwhile it is worthy of note that the exporting farmer is being called upon to carry an unequal share of the burden of losses incurred by our transportation systems through the disastrous decrease in their general business.

NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY,
GEO. E. CHURCH,
A. E. MOYER.

The Choice Is Ours

"There is no excuse for hunger, for cold, for privation. There is no need for unsold clothes and groceries, for declining business, for empty shops, for lowered wages, for unpaid taxes. There is no lack of the things we need. And if there were, we have the industrial and agricultural machinery and the natural resources to produce many times as much as we have now. There is no need for suffering. Are we then going to stand helplessly

Technocracy

The Technocrats have told us things that simply make us wonder
If we are not the victims of some vile, gigantic blunder.
They draw aside the curtain and expose upon display
A wealth of goods tremendous, piled up in vast array;
And they tell us they'll be ours, our own personal effects,
When we brush aside the cobwebs from our clouded intellects.
They tell us how this wealth is drawn from Mother Nature's store,
And as fast as we can use it, our machines will make us more;
Of iron men called robots, with electric nerves of wire,
Who do the work of fifty men, and never, never tire.
And yet we are denied this wealth that's really, truly ours,
By stupid laws enacted by our governmental powers.
I sometimes think there's one thing more that someone should invent
—And that's a group of robots to conduct our Government.

Midnapore, Alberta.

G. F. LEE.

by and see our whole civilization crumble about us, or are we going to act—are we going to organize a new social order, an order that will preserve our culture and bring increasing happiness to our citizens? The choice is clearly ours: to act, or to drift."—Aylmer Liesemer, in radio series of Calgary C.C.F. Educational Committee.

PARLIAMENT MEETS

(Continued from page 9)

and country will await with deep interest the findings of said committee.

New Tariff Board

The appointments to the Tariff Board have at last been announced in the persons of Justice Sedgewick, a member of the Supreme Court of Ontario; M. N. Campbell, Progressive M.P. for Saskatchewan; and Charles Hebert, a business man and a member of a large wholesale house in Montreal. The Liberals have strongly criticized the appointment of Mr. Campbell as being a partisan appointment. However, Mr. Campbell was formerly a Liberal, but has been an Independent Farmer representative in Parliament since 1921. One has only to peruse the pages of Hansard from that date to realize that Mr. Campbell has a wide knowledge of Western conditions and he has consistently expressed low tariff views. The *Farmers' Sun*, an independent farm paper of Ontario, in an editorial on the new Tariff Board has this to say in part: "There can be no criticism of the personnel of the Tariff Board. . . . It is a Board which should have the confidence of the public and the support of all Parties." It is significant to note that no manufacturers are on the Board.

Section 98

Mr. Woodsworth again introduced his Bill to amend Section 98 of the Criminal Code (referring to unlawful associations). The bill passed first reading, but after Mr. Woodsworth had spoken on the second reading, Hon. Mr. Guthrie moved what is known as the six months' hoist. The debate was not concluded and it may be some time before a vote is reached on the question.

Mr. William Irvine (Wetaskiwin) made an able presentation of a resolution asking that the Banking and Commerce Committee be instructed to study the Bank Act, preparatory to its decennial revision, and that the committee be instructed to consider the Bank Act in relation to the monetary requirements of the Dominion, etc. After several members had spoken, the Prime Minister adjourned the debate and said the Minister of Finance was prepared to deal with the resolution, but was away on account of sickness, but when the matter comes up again for discussion a statement would be made to the House by the Government.

A number of other resolutions, some of minor importance, have been also discussed, but space will not permit me to deal with these at the present time.

We deeply regret the enforced absence of our Chairman, Robert Gardiner, M.P., who, save for the first few days, has been unable to attend the sessions of the house on account of illness, and who has now left for an extended trip to the South for a well-earned rest and it is to be hoped he may return fully restored to health.

GOING OFF THE "OLD STANDARD" OF FARMING

**A
ONE-WAY
DISC SEEDER
GETS
COSTS
DOWN TO
ROCK BOTTOM**


READJUSTMENT is the practice of to-day. Every kind of business is adopting new methods to meet present conditions.

Farmers have unusual problems to deal with. Many have realized that methods practical and profitable a few years ago are not so now. They are going off the "old standard" of farming and are adopting new ways of doing things—ways that will produce results at lower costs.

1933 conditions demand the utmost in cost reducing methods. The **MASSEY-HARRIS ONE WAY DISC SEEDER** is the logical machine to use—it prepares the land and plants the seed in one operation at the lowest possible cost.

Quick-Action Lift, Steel Grain Box, and Milled Feed Runs are features of the New Massey-Harris One Way Disc Seeders that make them particularly effective and efficient in operation.

*Write for Booklet or See Your
Local Massey-Harris Agent for Full Particulars*



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**MASSEY-HARRIS
COMPANY, LIMITED**

Builders of Good Farm Implements since 1847

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SWIFT CURRENT · YORKTON · EDMONTON · CALGARY · VANCOUVER

For Free Distribution

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.—Two pamphlets, describing the counting of the single transferable vote. Send 3 cents for postage.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATION.—An address by Dr. Warbasse, in pamphlet form. Send 3 cents for postage.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATION.—Set of two addresses by A. Simmons, given to the Annual Convention in 1930. Mimeographed. Send 5 cents for postage.

REPORT OF ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION. 1929, 1930—Paper-bound books. Send 5 cents per copy for postage.

EDUCATION FOR THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER. By Agnes Macphail, M.P.—Pamphlet, 1927. Send 3 cents for postage.

Write to U.F.A. CENTRAL OFFICE, CALGARY

Provincial Council of C.C.F. Is Organized

The Alberta Provincial Council of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was set up at a joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the United Farmers of Alberta and the Alberta section of the Alberta Labor Party, held in the U.F.A. Central Office, Calgary, on February 18th. The Council will consist for the time being of the Executives of these two organizations; but a third group may be formed, drawn from professional and other classifications of citizens.

Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., was elected Chairman of the Alberta Provincial Council, and Elmer Roper, President of the Canadian Labor Party, Alberta section, was elected secretary.

City and Constituency Councils

It will not be possible to add a third group to the Provincial council until such a group has been organized upon a sufficiently extensive scale to form a representative Provincial organization. It is provided, however, that in any city or Federal or Provincial constituency, central councils may be set up by the local branches of two or more nationally affiliated organizations. In Alberta the nationally affiliated organizations are, as previously indicated, the U.F.A. and the Provincial unit of the Canadian Labor Party. After any city or constituency council of the C.C.F. has been organized by the U.F.A. and Labor party branches, representatives of a third group may seek affiliation. Such third unit will then function in the city or constituency council of the C.C.F., but will not have representation on the Provincial Council. Representation on the Provincial Council must await the formation of a definitely representative third group in the Province as a whole.

It was decided by the Provincial Council that representation on city or Provincial or Federal constituency central councils shall be on the basis of one delegate for every 25 members or major fraction thereof.

By what name a third group in the C.C.F., when organized may be known, has not as yet been determined, but the title "Economic Reconstruction Association" or "Reconstruction Association" is favored in some quarters. The use of the words "Co-operative Commonwealth Federation" or any abbreviation of them as the title of any single group will not be authorized, this title being reserved for the Federation as a whole. The purpose of this ruling is to prevent confusion.

It is anticipated that a central council of the C.C.F. will be set up in the near future in Calgary by the Labor Party and the United Farmers of Alberta. In Calgary large numbers of citizens who are not affiliated with the U.F.A. or the Labor Party are taking steps to organize in support of the Federation, and various study groups already formed may be the nucleus of a third unit in the central council.

With the exception of President Gardiner, all members of the U.F.A. Executive were present at the meeting on February 18th, Mrs. Price, Mr. Priestley, J. K. Sutherland, H. B. MacLeod, George E. Church. The Executive of the Labor

Party was represented by F. J. White, M.L.A., Elmer Roper, Andrew Smeaton, M.L.A., the other members, C. L. Gibbs, M.L.A., and Ald. J. W. Russell, being unable to attend.

Calgary C.C.F. Broadcasts

Under the auspices of the Calgary C.C.F. educational committee, broadcasts will be given on Monday evenings, at 9:15 o'clock, over CFCN, as follows:

March 6th, "Finance," by Stanley J. Davies.

March 13th, "What the C.C.F. Means to Agriculture," by Norman F. Priestley.

March 20th, "What the C.C.F. Means to Labor," by Fred J. White, M.L.A.

March 27th, "Unemployment."

April 3rd, "Wages."

April 10th, "Co-operative Enterprises."

April 17th, "Transportation," by E. J. Garland, M.P.

April 24th, "Can Farmers and Labor Co-operate?" by W. Norman Smith.

May 1st, "Social Services," by Miss Annie Campbell.

May 8th, "Unity," by Norman F. Priestley.

Broadcasts have already been given by Harvey S. Price on "The Menace of Dictatorship," by A. Liesemer on "The Need of Today," and by Miss Amelia Turner on "Development and Purposes of the C.C.F."

Section 98 Once More

(From the *Ottawa Citizen*)

In his justification of the notorious Section 98 of the Criminal Code—perhaps the most un-British piece of legislation ever put through by a British parliament this century—Mr. Guthrie, Minister of Justice, ignored the real reason why so many Canadians are against it.

It isn't that they defend the doctrines held by "dangerous organizations." It isn't because they believe that crackpots have a right to send threatening letters to members of the Cabinet. It is simply because it does violence to rights which lie at the very foundation of the civilization that Mr. Guthrie and his friends are always so passionate in defending on public platforms.

The fantastic picture of revolutionary plotters—"I have been told that 150,000 Communists in New York are watching me," he said, although there isn't that number in all the country—which the Minister drew in the House on Tuesday is really beside the point. The point is that Section 98 invades liberties that have always been held sacred in British countries. It invests certain persons with potential powers that transcend guarantees concerning personal and civil rights that have come down from Magna Charta and which have cost dearly in the battle for freedom. It sanctions forms of persecution that no real re-

specter of British traditions can countenance.

Nor is it the dangerous agitators who have been chiefly active in seeking the repeal of Section 98. It has been liberal-minded men like Mr. Woodsworth and Mr. Lapointe. The latter has put through a bill repealing the section almost half a dozen times, only to have the Senate reject it. In fact, had it not been for the Senate, the law would now have been forgotten and none would be the wiser.

The section in question was put through at a time when panicky legislators thought that a "Red" revolution was threatened in Canada and as an aftermath of the Winnipeg strike. It would be hard to imagine even a Tory Government in England putting through such a hasty piece of legislation, or, having passed it, not speedily and quietly repealing it on the first convenient occasion. There would certainly be a storm of protest in Britain, where Conservatives have convictions on civil rights.

The section's repressive provisions are against the spirit of every principle of fair play and free speech. Its most evil aspect is that it provides means whereby unscrupulous persons might invoke the law for the purpose of harassing and persecuting workers' organizations on the flimsiest of evidence. It is time it was wiped from the statute books of Canada, even though present conditions are producing agitators.

Menace of Dictatorship

"The financial control in this country knows thoroughly that the present system has failed. It knows that financially, socially and economically the present system now controlled, body and soul, by finance, has arrived at the stage where the breaking point has been reached—and it wishes to create in the minds of the Canadian people the idea that there is an actual 'Red Menace.' In this way it is hoped to bring such pressure to bear on the Government that it will be obliged to institute a dictatorship to protect the people against a 'Red Menace' which actually does not exist."—Harvey S. Price, in radio series of Calgary C.C.F. Educational Committee.

Unemployed Single Men for Farms

Since the first of the year an arrangement has been in effect, under the Provincial Relief Commission, by which unemployed single men from urban and rural districts are placed on farms, the commission paying the men \$5 per month for clothing. Both the farmer and the unemployed man are required to sign a contract, covering the conditions of employment. The plan is designed as a relief measure, and the commission are providing men only in excess of the farmer's regular hired help. Those interested should apply for full information to their municipal council or to the R.C.M.P. officer in local improvement districts.

Experiments conducted in Utah last winter showed that in fattening lambs for the market each ton of beet molasses fed could be depended upon to replace 944 pounds of barley, 2,636 pounds of alfalfa and 39 pounds of salt.

NEWS OF ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 4)

dues on the dollar basis. Balzac Local expenses are all met from dividends on coal purchases through the U.F.A. Central Co-operative; dues are collected only for Central Office. Mr. Church, who is Director for East Calgary, states that he will be pleased to visit any Locals or meet any farmers anywhere in East or West Calgary who wish him to do so.

Many Meetings in Lethbridge**300 Per Cent Increase Expected**

Eighteen meetings have been held since the Annual Convention by J. A. Johansen, U.F.A. Director for Lethbridge constituency. "Notwithstanding some very cold weather," Mr. Johansen reports, "the meetings have been very well attended, the hall being oftentimes filled and all standing room being taken up. Greater interest has been shown in the affairs of the association and there has been a keener realization of the need for vigorous action by the farmers to make their organized strength effective, than in any previous period in my experience as a Director. Almost all these Locals have arranged membership drives, and recent reports are most gratifying. I have five appointments in the immediate future. There is promise of great success. I really look for a 300 per cent increase over last year in this constituency, and I hope for great returns in all the Province."

Of the many reports from Locals describing the active campaigns to increase membership which are now being carried on, a brief summary is given below:

Drive at High River

High River Local has appointed to rival teams of 26 members each, under the captaincy of Bert Polinkas and H. B. Chisholm, to carry on a membership drive, with an oyster supper to be given by the losing team. The membership has already been very greatly increased, although High River was one of the best Locals in the constituency last year. In 1932 they had a turnover of \$6,000, chiefly in coal, lubricating oils and binder twine, and made a saving of around \$850. The Local is in the best financial shape in its history, with a balance of \$400 in hand, a large part of which will shortly be returned to the members in the form of dividends, on business done through the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee, states the secretary, N. C. Fraser.

The results of the drive are not yet announced, but reports indicate that it is likely to be one of the most successful in the history of the district. The Local has held a number of very good meetings, including one which was recently addressed by two Calgary visitors, E. J. Thorlakson and Aylmer Liesemer, at which the Director, H. B. MacLeod, presided. A most excellent supper was provided by the ladies of the Local following the meeting. Mr. MacLeod will be glad to have word from any points in the constituency at which meetings are desired.

"More Enthusiasm Than for Years Past"

Standard U.F.A. Local started a membership drive the week following the Convention and, though some of the canvassers have not yet quite finished



SPECIAL SALE BOYS' FARM SADDLES

Skirts round felt lined.
Latiagos 1 in. to tie—
Cotton Cord Cinch.
Wood Stirrup with leather covering to protect foot from being caught.

Price, \$10.50 F.O.B.
Calgary

Ask your dealer. If he does not carry this Saddle write us direct.

ADAMS BROS. HARNESS

EDMONTON AND CALGARY,

ALBERTA

**The Old Man Says—**

"EVER since I began work at 15, I have saved something every pay day and always spent less than I earned—now at 60 I am able to retire in comfort. To you old age seems far away, yet the years pass quickly—remember that money saved in youth is worth double the savings of middle age."

YOU WILL LIKE BANKING
AT THE ROYAL

The Royal Bank of Canada

their districts, the secretary, E. A. Wagler, writes that "we expect to have about 75 members when the canvass is over. We reduced our fees to \$2 per year and no one seems to object to that amount. We seem to have more enthusiasm in this district than has been shown for many years past." A series of addresses on alternate Saturdays has been very successful; the speakers were H. B. Grant, H. P. Madsen, C. P. Dahl, R. C. Hugh and J. M. Wheatley—all members of the Local except Mr. Wheatley, who is the Constituency Director.

Kingman Drive

The membership of Kingman U.F.A. Local has been brought up to 53 by another membership drive. "This Local believes that it will be easier, with the reduced membership fee, to raise the necessary funds, and that it may very likely increase memberships in the whole Province. Here's hoping!" concludes Ed. B. Lindberg, secretary.

Expect 100 Members

A committee of nine was appointed recently by Rumsey U.F.A. Local to canvass the district, and Allan Gibson, retiring secretary, writes that "we hope to bring our membership up to one hundred in a few days. The Local decided to reduce the Local dues to the same proportion as Central dues, making the total \$1.50". Co-operative activities of this Local, for last year amounted to \$5,430 in the aggregate; distribution of dividends will be considered at the next meeting.

Serviceberry

Much interest in the U.F.A. movement has been aroused in the Serviceberry district, where the District Association has 14 Locals extending from Ardenode to Beynon and south to Standard, Chancellor and Nightingale. A reorganized Local at Redland has 14 members paid up and more in prospect. A convention will be held at Rockyford, March 31st.

The C.C.F. was the subject of a discussion at a joint meeting of Benalto U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, which was also attended by a number of the townspeople, and keen interest was evinced. Mrs. Jean B. Learned and P. Anderson reported on the Convention. At a meeting of Bradenville U.F.A. Local, near Rolla, B.C., very interesting papers on the C.C.F. were read by the president and secretary.

Warden U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals met jointly recently, when a discussion on the C.C.F. was opened by a very fine paper by R. Price; it was decided that at the following meeting J. A. Adshead should lead a discussion on the C.C.F. tentative program.

Newlands U.F.A. Local went on record recently as appreciating the work done by the U.F.A. Federal Members in Parliament. Limitations of wheat acreage has been debated by several Locals recently, among them Ministik and South Castor; at the latter the debate formed part of a program on which music, monologues and a play were other entertaining features.

No Blame Attached

We have received, too late for publication in this issue, a report from the Executive of the Sturgeon U.F.A. Constituency Association, to the effect that certain matters concerning Unity M. D., No. 101, have been thoroughly investigated, and that no blame attaches to the Department or Mr. Carson, re delay in proceedings in relation thereto.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE'S BULLETIN

¶ All Locals are urged to canvass the possibility of pooling their orders for fuel and lubricating oils and greases, formaldehyde, gopher poison, posts, grass seeds, etc. Very real savings can thus be made directly to those participating, while the tendency to lower the price level of supplies brings added benefits. The experience of U.F.A. Locals which are making use of the facilities provided by the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee is that co-operative buying of bulk commodities is an effective means of building up membership.

Battle River Drive

W. Skinner, Director, has sent a circular letter to all Locals in Battle River constituency urging the importance of securing new members at the reduced fee. A new Local has been formed with a good prospect of 35 members. One Local has increased its membership from 10 to 50; another has reorganized after being dormant for several years, and Mr. Skinner is addressing a meeting with a view to the reorganization of another dormant Local.

Organizing Edmonton District

Using Edmonton as a centre, and covering about 12 points within a radius of 50 miles or so, Messrs. Priestley, MacLeod and Church of the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee, together with Messrs. Bevington, Young and Moyer, have arranged a series of meetings, and conferences with groups of members of the U.F.A., in the interests primarily of co-operative buying. They have inspected the new plant of the Great West Distributors at 10604, 105th Avenue, Edmonton. In the mornings they are sitting with the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature, and they expect to confer with the Premier. Mr. Priestley and Mr. Roper arranged to address a joint meeting at Fort Saskatchewan in the interests of the C.C.F.

Red Head Oils in Quantity

"A special effort will be made this spring to make available Red Head oils, gasoline, kerosene, distillate, etc., to more of our Locals. We particularly recommend the plan of accumulating drums at some members' farm or some suitable point in town to receive truckload quantities of fuel oils. It means work for someone, but it will pay," states a recent circular of the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee.

"FARMER'S STANDPOINT, 1933"

I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director for Peace River North, has adopted the novel and very effective plan of presenting his report of the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. to the Locals in his directorate, in the form of a ten page printed pamphlet, in which he gives a graphic and most informative account of the proceedings. The pamphlet is entitled "The Farmer's Standpoint in 1933." His answer to the question: "Will the C.C.F. swallow up the U.F.A.?" is "No more than the union of the British and French armies under Foch swallowed up the British army and Earl Haig."

A good article on Technocracy by Howard Scott appeared in the January issue of *Harpers* magazine.

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 7)

labor and farm, professions and business, threshed out a national policy. He had no fear of the outcome. Nothing was further from the minds of the sponsors of the C.C.F. program than a land policy of forcible collectivism, insecurity of tenure, bureaucratic control of farming operations, and a general sacrifice of individual freedom. They sought rather security from the menace overhanging so many farm homes today. A changed land policy would not be in the realm of practical politics until its underlying principle was more thoroughly understood.

Conner on Land Tenure

Discussing the subject of land tenure, M. J. Conner, Warner, said that land which remained unalienated should be retained under the crown, for good and sufficient reasons, one of which was security for the producer. Lands that had been alienated should be unmolested, unless those who held them voluntarily arranged with the Government for their transfer. He believed the general policy of the C.C.F., if properly and intelligently carried out, would provide "the only factor in our economic life that would lead us out of our economic quagmire."

One of the notable speeches in the debate was given by John Irwin, Conservative, from Calgary, who declared that after due consideration he had "come to the conclusion that thoughtless and soulless corporations are crushing the life out of every kind of endeavor, whether it be farming, manufacturing, retail business or shop labor." Mr. Irwin cited many instances in which "the prices of farm products had been depressed below a fair price to the producer" by the action of powerful corporations, and showed that retail merchants were similarly being victimized.

WHEAT POOL BILL

On March 7th the Legislative Committee of the Alberta Legislature gave approval to a bill to amend the Alberta Wheat Pool Act which will extend voting rights of holders of current marketing contracts, expiring on July 15th. No one will hold voting rights after July 15th unless provision be made, such as the amendment contemplates, to vest those rights in a body of wheat growers. The extension of voting powers will not affect property rights.

NEW EDMONTON PLANT

Great West Distributors, who supply the U.F.A. Co-operative Association with fuel and lubricating oils, have completed their new plant at 10604-105th Avenue, Edmonton, with storage capacity of 48,000 gallons. Complete stocks are being carried there of gasoline, illuminating kerosene, tractor kerosene, distillate, Red Head lubricating oils and greases.

Firmly Behind C.C.F.

Wise Wood U.F.A. Local are more enthusiastic than ever in the U.F.A. movement, writes their secretary, W. S. Scott, although it was not possible, for financial reasons, for them to be represented at the Convention. Resolutions were passed at a recent meeting, affirming that the Local "stands firmly behind the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation movement, and approves of the stand taken by the U.F.A. in this matter"; and favoring the abandonment of the gold standard.

A resolution passed by Abee Local expresses their appreciation of the excellent educational work of the Federal Members in behalf of the C.C.F. This Local also voted to ask for legislation whereby operating expenses should be a first charge upon school districts, and payment of debentures, etc., should come second.

Sangudo and Majestic-Springwater U. F.A. Locals are among others who are putting on membership drives. The former report an enjoyable play, and a whist drive and dance which brought in funds for delegate's expenses. Majestic-Springwater had a good meeting to hear their delegate's report, and great interest was shown by all present in the C.C.F.

MISS MACPHAIL'S ADDRESS

The address of Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., before the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. has now been printed, and can be obtained from Central Office, price 5 cents per copy. The address was one of the features of the Convention, and many delegates expressed a desire to obtain printed copies for distribution. The title is "The Economic Crisis and the C.C.F."

With reference to all requests for pamphlet material, may we repeat the suggestion made last month, that a small sum, 25 cents or more, should be enclosed with such requests when a selection of material is desired? Pamphlets of various kinds will then be mailed, up to the value of the sums of money sent in.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR C. C. F. PROPOSED

According to a letter received by Mr. Priestley from Russell A. Johnston, Acting Secretary, Helmsdale Local, recently passed the following resolution: "Resolved that we now start a subscription list of those wishing to donate toward the expense of C.C.F. organization work."

"That we ask that this sum of money be used to start a subscription list to be published in *The U.F.A.*"

"We believe that the publication of such a list in the U.F.A. paper will encourage donations as it did when the U.F.A. Central Office asked for donations toward the wiping out of the Central Office deficit."

The above resolution was carried unanimously and four members were elected to canvass the district surrounding. The canvassers will start work at once and sums will be sent in as collected.

We now have thirty members on our books, almost double the number we had two years ago. Co-operative purchasing increased our membership greatly and through affiliation with the C.C.F. we have made further gains.

13 MILES OF SMUTTED WHEAT!

Over 1,350 cars of wheat were rejected as smutty in 1932—which would occupy nearly 13 miles of track.

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Entries close March 18th. Judging Bulls, Tuesday, March 28th.

Canada's largest sale of Registered and tested Beef Bulls, Wednesday and Thursday, March 29th and 30th, sold in the following order: Short-horns, Aberdeen Angus, Herefords. Entries closed. Send for Catalogue.
Horse Show March 29th to April 1st. Entries close March 18th.

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Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association
E. L. Richardson, Secretary,
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Budget Balanced by Drastic Curtailment of Provincial Expenditure

Provincial Treasurer Makes Budget Speech in Alberta Legislature

With an estimated decrease in Provincial revenues for the coming fiscal year of a million and a half dollars, the budget presented to the Legislature on March 3rd by the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. R. G. Reid, was balanced by dint of drastic curtailment of expenditure in almost every Department. An estimated surplus of \$9,700 was reached by a reduction of expenditure of over \$1,700,000 for operating expenses; public debt charges will be heavier by \$332,065 than in the current year, thus offsetting in part the savings made by cuts in the Departments.

Apart from an increase in the gasoline tax to six cents instead of five cents a gallon, no new taxation is introduced; and it is expected that the increased gasoline tax will be partially offset by readjustment of motor licenses, which will be arranged after April 1st.

Heavy Reductions in Departments

Reductions are made in the estimates for every Department of the Government, with the exception of the Provincial Secretary's Department, which shows an increase of \$5,105. Salary reductions total \$160,000. The Public Works Department's estimates are cut by over \$449,000; the Department of Education comes next with a reduction of \$334,467 over last year—of which the University contributes \$118,388 and school grants \$92,172. Reduction in the school grants to a nine-month basis, instead of ten months, is also suggested as a possibility depending upon financial conditions later in the year.

In his budget speech, Mr. Reid showed that for the nine months ended December 31st, 1932, the deficit was \$1,395,481, as compared with \$4,694,336 at the same date a year earlier. It was anticipated that the revenue for the current fiscal year would be \$1,349,169 less than had been estimated a year ago.

Percentage Reductions

Reductions in controllable expenditure, compared with last year, were shown in percentages as follows: Executive Council, 11%; Legislation, 5%; Agriculture, 30%; Attorney-General, nearly 11%; Education, 13%; Municipal Affairs, nearly 29%; Public Health, nearly 8%; Public Works, 22%; Railways and Water Resources, 19%; Treasury, 18%; Lands and Mines, 25%.

The total of these reductions, continued Mr. Reid, was \$1,701,734—an average over all departments of 17.75 per cent. This reduction, however, was offset to the extent of \$332,065 by increased public debt charges.

Funded and Unfunded Debt

The net funded and unfunded debt of the Province as at the end of 1932 was \$144,239,193; from this total should be deducted the income-producing assets, amounting in the aggregate to \$43,138,223, chiefly made up of Alberta Government Telephones plant and supplies, the balance owing from the sale of railways, and guarantee to the Alberta Wheat Pool. "The general debt, therefore, amounts to \$101,100,970, or \$138.19 per capita," said Mr. Reid.

All statutory payments for sinking funds had been maintained.

Falling off in revenues of the Alberta Government Telephones had resulted in a deficit of \$615,281. "It should be clearly understood," continued Mr. Reid, "that the deficit reported was arrived at after making a charge for depreciation of \$823,766 and setting aside \$123,757 for sinking fund. No depreciation reserve was set aside until the Government took office in 1921."

Reductions in school grants were explained by Mr. Reid as the result of revision of the equalization grant, by providing for a maximum of \$500 per room, and by the elimination of the grant of 25 cents per room where Grade Nine is taught.

School Grants

"Provision is made for a reduction in ordinary school grants to a nine instead of a ten-months basis, if financial conditions throughout the year make such reductions unavoidable.

"The Government fully realizes, however, that it would be the desire of every member of this Assembly that this reduction should not, in fact, be put into effect if it can in any way be avoided. The Government has every hope that it can, by careful control and further economies throughout the year in other places, avoid the necessity of this reduction."

There was a reduction of \$51,850 in expenditures for school fairs and district agriculturist expenditure, and a proposed additional contribution from civil servants and Ministers' salaries of \$160,000, the details of which are not yet arranged.

Basis of Economies

"These extreme economies are predicated upon the Government's having to provide the necessary finance with no material improvement and even the possibility of a further decline in revenue," he said. "Having regard to general economic conditions, the Government has endeavored to bring down a balanced budget by drastic economies rather than by further extensive increases in taxation."

It was proposed, however, to introduce a pipe line taxation act, to bring about uniformity in the taxation of such public utilities in the same way as already applied to power lines; this change would not affect the general public.

The total value of all agricultural products during 1932, said the Minister, was estimated at \$117,800,000—compared with \$147,000,000 for the year previous and \$330,000,000 in the peak year of 1927.

Big Valley to Munson District Association will meet at Rowley on Saturday, March 25th. Addresses will be given on technocracy and on banking and finance.

Garden Plains U.F.A. Local suffered a severe loss recently in the death of William Hoodless, a staunch member of many years' standing and co-operative trustee for the Local.

Revenue and Expenditure Estimates Compared

Estimated revenue and expenditure for the 1933-34 fiscal year, together with estimates for the previous year, as shown by the Alberta Government's budget submitted to the Legislature.

REVENUE—INCOME ACCOUNT

| Details | 1933-34 | 1932-33 | Increase | Decrease |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| Dom. of Canada..... | \$ 1,743,159 | \$ 1,739,872 | \$ 3,287 | \$ |
| Agriculture Dept..... | 213,635 | 291,250 | .... | 77,615 |
| Atty. Gen's Dept..... | 2,490,800 | 2,622,825 | .... | 132,025 |
| Education Dept..... | 187,550 | 155,100 | 32,450 | .... |
| Executive Council..... | 55,950 | 53,050 | 2,900 | .... |
| Legislation..... | 1,220 | 1,520 | .... | 300 |
| Mun. Affairs Dept..... | 1,207,700 | 1,082,000 | 125,700 | .... |
| Prov. Secy. Dept..... | 4,993,150 | 5,577,520 | .... | 579,370 |
| Public Health Dept..... | 371,980 | 385,643 | .... | 13,663 |
| Public Works Dept..... | 107,100 | 100,000 | 7,100 | .... |
| Rlys. and Tel. Dept. (Rlys. and Water Resources Branch)..... | 428,533 | 431,200 | .... | 2,667 |
| Treasury Dept..... | 2,426,997 | 2,766,564 | .... | 339,566 |
| Lands and Mines Dept..... | 1,240,400 | 1,615,800 | .... | 375,400 |
| | \$15,473,174 | \$16,822,344 | .... | \$1,349,169 |
| Less: Salary Deductions..... | 320,000 | 160,000 | .... | 160,000 |
| | \$15,153,174 | \$16,662,344 | .... | \$1,509,169 |

The total estimated revenue shows a net decrease of \$1,509,169 compared with the previous year.

EXPENDITURE—INCOME ACCOUNT

| Details | 1933-34 | 1932-33 | Increase | Decrease |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| Executive Council..... | \$ 316,594 | \$ 355,990 | \$ | \$ 39,396 |
| Legislation..... | 229,360 | 242,890 | .... | 13,030 |
| Agriculture..... | 343,442 | 492,264 | .... | 148,822 |
| Atty. Gen. Dept..... | 1,101,841 | 1,233,599 | .... | 131,753 |
| Education Dept..... | 2,216,387 | 2,550,854 | .... | 334,467 |
| Mun. Affairs Dept..... | 115,620 | 162,767 | .... | 47,147 |
| Prov. Secy. Dept..... | 94,613 | 89,508 | 5,105 | .... |
| Public Health..... | 1,340,171 | 1,456,394 | .... | 116,222 |
| Pub. Works Dept..... | 1,585,293 | 2,034,751 | .... | 449,458 |
| Rlys. and Tel. Dept. (Rlys. and Water Resources Branch)..... | 67,460 | 83,455 | .... | 15,995 |
| Treasury Dept..... | 443,740 | 544,270 | .... | 100,530 |
| Lands and Mines Dept..... | 448,890 | 598,902 | .... | 150,012 |
| | \$ 8,303,912 | \$ 9,845,646 | .... | *\$1,541,734 |
| Less: Salary Deductions..... | 320,000 | 160,000 | .... | 160,000 |
| | \$ 7,983,912 | \$ 9,685,646 | .... | *\$1,701,734 |
| Public Debt. Charge..... | 7,159,562 | 6,827,497 | 332,065 | .... |
| Totals..... | \$15,143,474 | \$16,513,144 | .... | **\$1,300,669 |
| Surplus..... | \$ 9,700 | \$ 149,200 | | |

*Decrease.

**Net Decrease.

The Co-operative State and Insurance

Report of Banking and Credit Committee to U.F.A. Convention

In reporting on the question of insurance, as we see it, your committee feels that anything which we may advocate must conform to the general policy of the U.F.A. which is the building of the Co-operative Commonwealth with all that that implies.

Life Insurance

The abolition of the profit system would change the whole basis of Life Insurance as it would eliminate interest and the investment value of money on which the whole fabric of present-day life insurance is built. At the same time the need for such insurance would disappear as society itself would assure all workers a competence in old age with full provision for sickness or premature death. Re the Life Insurance policies at present in force, it would seem that some provision should be made by the new Co-operative state to return to the

holders at least a part of their equity in same.

Fire Insurance

The Co-operative state will make possible a system of state insurance on the basis of replacement of actual loss.

As we have shown in a previous report, huge profits are being made out of fire insurance, particularly on public buildings which are the lowest form of risk.

We advocate a State system of fire insurance on a basis of actual cost in terms of service.

Public Liability and Property Insurance

The necessity for this class of insurance is increasing as traffic and speed of travel increases. Under the Co-operative State, we believe that all owners of motor vehicles should be compelled to carry this insurance which would also be pro-

(Continued on next page)

You Should Read

- "The Co-operative Commonwealth." Reprint of addresses in the House of Commons in February on the C.C.F. resolution.....\$.05
- "Co-operation or Catastrophe," by William Irvine. Dealing with the C.C.F..... .10
- "How to Conduct a Public Meeting."..... .10
- "Canada's Teapot Dome" (Beauharnois)..... .15
- "Land of the Soviets," by G. H. Williams..... .25
- "Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy..... .85
- "Equality," by Edward Bellamy 1.25
- "News From Nowhere," by William Morris..... .85

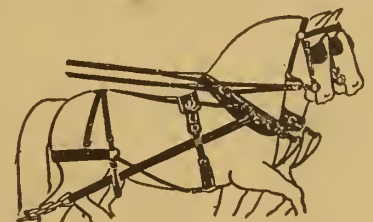
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- "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada", by Edward Porritt. Cloth..... .10
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- "Challenge of Agriculture," by M. H. Staples. Cloth..... .25
- "Co-operative Government," by William Irvine. Paper..... .25

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vided at cost in terms of service. We recognize that under present conditions the cost of such insurance is prohibitive. All of which is respectfully submitted.

**J. A. JOHANSEN,
R. PYE,
HENRY YOUNG.**

Edgerton Co-op Changes By-Laws

A turnover of \$40,000 last year, was reported by T. Swindlehurst, manager, at the annual meeting of the Edgerton Co-operative Association.

The association began business in 1922, with a \$700 stock of groceries, in a rented room; they now own real estate and equipment to the value of \$3,755. The original capital was subscribed in \$25 shares, on which 8 per cent interest has been paid; dividends of 5 per cent on purchases have also been paid; in the case of patrons not owning shares, their dividends were retained until one share was paid for.

Last year it was decided that voting powers should depend upon patronage—a minimum of \$75 per year was set—and not upon the ownership of shares. This year the rate of interest on shares was reduced to 5 per cent, and the By-laws were further amended to provide for the redemption of share capital.

LIVESTOCK

REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS, ALL AGES, prices reasonable. T. H. Howes, Millet, Alberta.

In connection with the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, to be held in Regina from July 24th the August 5th next, the A. E. McKenzie Seed Co. are offering prizes aggregating over \$5,000 in contests for predictions of the total attendance, etc.

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**Income Tax Returns**

GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Income Tax Returns, under the Provincial Income Tax, are now due and should be filed with the Superintendent of Income Tax, Qu'Appelle Building, Edmonton.

BEFORE MARCH 31st, 1933

Forms may be procured from any Provincial Government Office, or from any bank, or direct from the Superintendent of Income Tax, Edmonton.

All persons residing, employed, or carrying on business in Alberta, are liable to a tax on income, subject to the exemptions provided for in the Act.

Full information re exemptions and method of filing returns is contained on the forms themselves.

Avoid penalty by filing now!

Further information will be furnished on application to
INCOME TAX BRANCH

Qu'Appelle Building, Edmonton

HON. R. G. REID,
Provincial Treasurer.

E. M. GUNDERSON,
Supt. of Income Tax.

LEGAL AND PATENTS

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD—BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Building, Calgary.

RUTHERFORD, RUTHERFORD & McCUAIG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, 916 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

A. LANNAN & COMPANY, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, 111-8th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M3429. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

BENNETT, HANNAH & SANFORD, BARRISTERS & Solicitors, Calgary, Alberta.

WILLIAM E. HALL, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary. 401-403 Loughheed Building, Calgary. Specializing in probate and Commercial Law; also in farmers' business.

MAGNETO AND ELECTRICAL

MAGNETO AND GENERATOR REPAIRING—Fine machine work. Delta Electric Ltd., 1002-1st St. West, Calgary. Phone M4550.

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QUIT TOBACCO, SNUFF; EASILY, INEXPENSIVELY. Guaranteed. Boxholder 1261, Saskatoon.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, mailed postpaid by us. Write for mail order catalog, saving 50 per cent. P. O. Box 353, Dept. P., Hamilton, Ontario.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, TOILETRIES, PRESCRIPTIONS, Sanitary and Household Rubber Goods and all drug store merchandise mailed prepaid at bargain prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Enclose deposit with all orders. Corona Drug Store, Box 421, Edmonton, Alberta.

"PARENTHOOD" A MANUAL OF BIRTH Control by Michael Fielding. Preface by H. G. Wells. "The most useful presentation," comments The British Medical Journal. Send 80 cents to International Welfare League, 805 Lancaster Bldg., Calgary, Alberta.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BUTCHERING HOGS, curing and smoking, making sausage; 25 years' experience in Denmark, France, England and Germany; charge \$1 for each farmer attending; U.F.A. Locals write O. W. Hellerud, Butcher and Sausage Maker, Rimby, Alberta. Reference: U.F.A. Local, Rimby.

MUSIC

LEARN VIOLIN THE REAL WAY, BY MAIL. Violin outfit free. For information write Edmonton Violin School, Alberta Block, Edmonton, Alberta.

NURSERY STOCK

FREE SEEDS LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA. Hardy flowering perennial, three to four feet high, producing many heads vivid scarlet flowers. Send three cent stamp for mailing costs, with your name and address. West End Nurseries, 2227-23rd St. W., Calgary.

NEW RUBY RHUBARB ROOTS, 25c EACH, \$2.50 per doz. Seed 15c pkt, 2 for 25c. Trees, shrubs, fruits, perennials. Garden and flower seeds, 3c, 4c, 5c per pkt. Write for catalogue. Alberta Nurseries, Bowden, Alberta.

STRAWBERRIES, MASTODON, \$3.00; DUNLOP, \$1.50; Raspberries, Latham or Herbert, \$3.50 per 100, prepaid. L. W. Newcombe, Onowas, Alberta.

OPTOMETRISTS, OPTICIANS

A. MELVILLE ANDERSON AND K. ROY McLEAN, Sight Specialists, 224-8th Ave. West, Calgary.

PATENTS AND DRAFTING

PATENT ATTORNEY (REGISTERED). IDEAS developed. Expert general drafting. W. St. J. Miller, A.M.E.I.C., 703-2nd St. W., Calgary.

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OHIO, BLISS, TRIUMPH, NETTED GEM, any quantity, one cent lb. Delivery May 1st. No deposit; payment when convenient before shipping order. Now, spuds may be scarce this Spring. Price not guaranteed after Mar. 15th. J. Harris, Edberg.

CERTIFIED GOLD NUGGET AND EARLY Ohio potatoes. Two of the earliest, white and red varieties. 75c bushel. Victor Quelch, Morrin, Altr.

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STOCK HATCHING EGGS, BABY CHICKS, single comb White and Black Leghorns. Mating list. F. S. Wetherall, 3629-13A St. S. W., Calgary.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BLOOD-TESTED, Government approved, from certified and approved dams. \$2. Unbanded birds, \$1.25. Thorburn, Stanmore, Alberta.

COCKERELS, BRED FROM (KINETIC 15J) Pedigreed. Dam laid 231, 27 oz. doz. \$3.50 each. W. Mortimer, Excel, Alberta.

TUDOR POULTRY FARM, MORNINGSIDE, Alberta, Registered Breeders, S.C.W. Leghorns Canadian (Approved) and Pedigreed Cockerels. Settings from Pedigreed Pullets sisters to Contest Pen. \$1.75, 15.

MAKE LAYING MASH WITH YOUR OWN grain, using our Supplement. Price \$2.70 cwt. with C.L.O. Order through U.F.A. Anderson Feed Co., Ltd., Calgary.

PUREBRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS (Dark) Large vigorous birds, good laying strain. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Henry Pickering, Sylvan Lake, Alta.

PRINGLE'S CHICKS ARE HATCHED FROM the best purebred flocks in Alberta in the latest up-to-date electric incubators. Order now for prompt delivery. Book space for custom hatching. Pringle Electric Hatchery, Calgary Alberta.

"B" TOM TURKEYS FROM "ROYAL" prize winner stock. Barred Rock Cockerels, blood-tested, \$2 each. Yorkshire Bors, 200 lbs. Select type, \$7.00; papers extra, \$1.00. Mrs. E. A. Scott, Rochfort Bridge, Alberta.

PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, April hatched, \$1.50 each. J. S. Ross, Richdale, Alberta.

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, 75c per setting. Mrs. T. H. Howes, Millet, Alberta.

GOVERNMENT BANDED BRONZE TURKEYS, B Toms, \$7.00; C, \$5.00; B Hens, \$6.00; C, \$4.00. Also a few Mammoth Toulouse Geese and Ganders. Russell Fulkerth, Didsbury, Alberta.

WRITE FOR OUR 1933 SPECIAL PRICES ON hatching eggs, day old chicks and pullets in Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Sussex, Wyandottes and Cross breeds. Free information of care and feeding on request. Burnside Poultry Farm, Hammond, B.C., A. E. Powell, Box 155 Hammond, B.C.

SEED AND FEED

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, TYRA VARIETY; Government graded No. 1, free noxious weeds, couch; 5 cents lb. bagged. Order now. Carl S. Soderstrom, Ardena, Alberta.

BROME AND WESTERN RYEGRASS SEED Mixture, Government tested No. 1. Eight dollars per hundred, bagged, F.O.B. Fairview, Alta. Fred Green, Fairview, Alta.

BROME, GRADE ONE, ELEVEN CENTS per pound cash or C.O.D. H. E. Jinks, Craigmyle, Alta.

WESTERN RYEGRASS, CERTIFICATE 72-2514, Grade one. Sacks free; Eight cents lb. D. H. McMillan, Mannville, Alta.

FOR SALE—GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1. No noxious weed seed. 17 cents per lb.; \$15.00 per hundred. Dave Christie, Cadogan, Alberta.

TIMOTHY SEED FOR THIS SEASON WILL be procurable during and after March. Your inquiry will bring all information. J. F. Cattanaach, Grimshaw, Alta.

SPECIAL NEW OWENS FANNING MILLS. At half regular prices. Frank Marriot, Calgary.



New Abel Tomato

The Earliest Tomato Grown

Originated Dominion Experimental Farm. Cross between Alacritty and Earlibell. Better quality and earlier than parents. Earliest Tomato grown. Makes ripe fruit from seed sown in open ground. We were unable to fill thousands of orders for Abel offered last season for first time when it sold for 25c per packet. This season we have a larger supply and the price is lower. Packet 15c; 2 packets 25c.

BEST STAKE TOMATO

Where Tomato plants are staked and pruned, and this is the way to get the finest fruit, "Best of All" is the variety to grow. It gives hot house quality from field grown plants. Out of all the varieties tested at the Manitoba Agricultural College, "Best of All" is regarded as the best and is used at the College for the main crop of Stake Tomatoes. Our supply is grown from seed procured from the College and is now offered for the first time. Packet 15c; 2 packets 25c. Coin preferred; stamps accepted. A copy of McFayden's New Seed List will also be included. *Clip this ad and we will include a Large Packet of Beautiful Flowers FREE*

Tested Seeds 2½¢ Pkt. Up

In addition to newest varieties necessarily sold at higher prices, we also supply carefully grown vegetable and flower seeds in big oversize packets from 2½¢ per packet up. McFayden Seeds are sold direct to you only—not through Stores in Commission Boxes. The savings made in this way are passed on to our customers. Worth-While Savings on Club Orders described in Seed List.

McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg
U.F.A.

SEED OATS FOR SALE—FIRST GENERATION, Registered Banner, sacked and sealed or in bulk lots. Also Laurel Hullless Oats. Write, Henry Young, Millet, Alberta.

SUGAR

ALBERTA CONSUMERS ALWAYS SPECIFY Alberta Sugar, the home product of our neighbor farmers—pure, always available, fine grain, sparkling. Tell your grocer—Alberta Sugar on every order.

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REGISTERED DUROC BOARS, BACON OR butchers, \$10.00. Henry Kelley, Millet, Alberta.

CHOICE TAMWORTH WEANERS WITH PAPERS, \$6. R. N. Ralph, Stavely, Alta.

TOBACCO

SEND \$1.00, RECEIVE POSTPAID THREE pounds "western special" mixed leaf scrap tobacco, or one pound "western special", fine or coarse cut tobacco. Calgary Tobacco Company Calgary, Alberta.

SMOKE MILD VIRGINIA LEAF, 50c POUND, postpaid. Windsor Tobacco Co., Windsor, Ontario.

TURKEYS

GOVERNMENT BANDED BRONZE TURKEYS: B Toms \$7.00; C, \$5.00; B Hens, \$6.00; C \$4.00. Pekin Ducks, \$1.00. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alberta.

BRONZE TOMS FROM A AND B BANDED Turkeys, under 25 lbs. \$4.00; 25 to 29 lbs. \$5 to \$6; yearling B plus tom with Grade A plumage, \$7.50. Hens two for \$5. Mrs. M. Shantz, Didsbury, Alberta.

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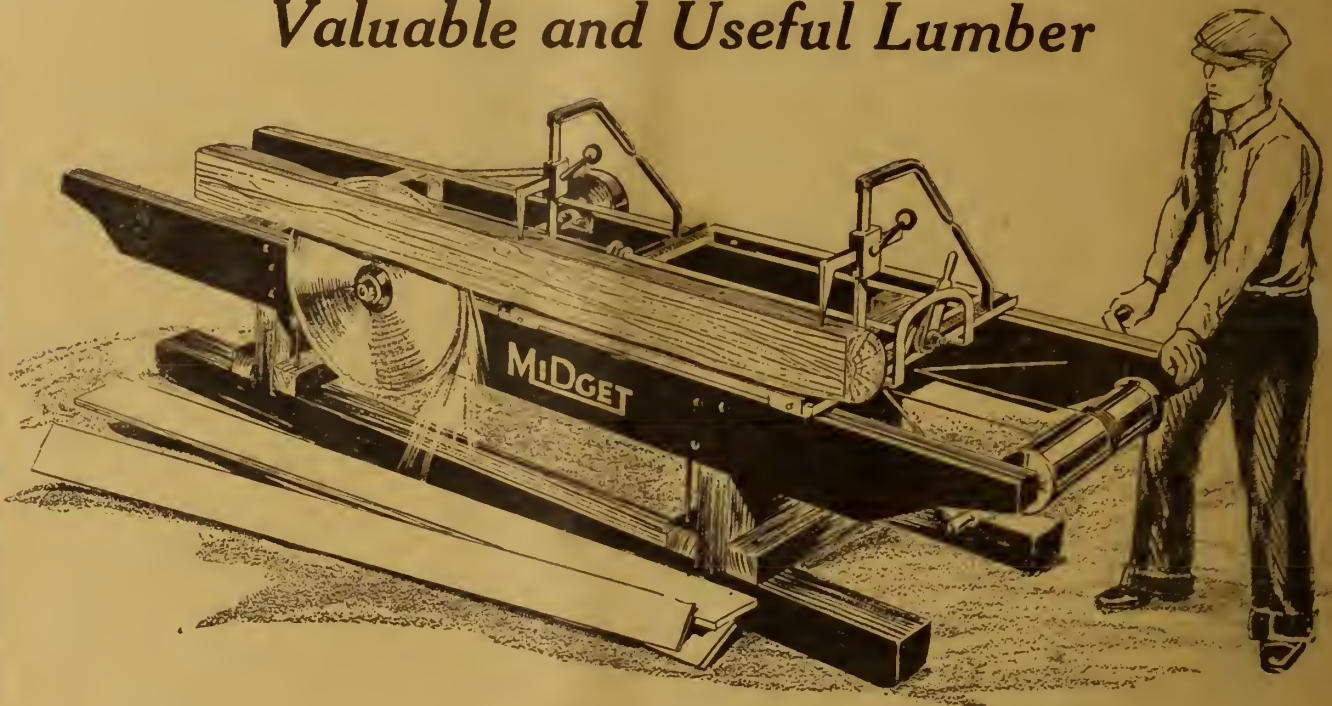
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CO-OPERATE, DO AS OTHERS DO. SEND me your watch work, charges reasonable and work guaranteed to satisfy you. Mailing box on request. King Watchmaker, Dalemead, Alberta. Member of Pool and U.F.A. "His work is satisfactory and charges reasonable." A. L. Smart, Manager Royal Bank Langdon, Alberta.

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When you cut a tree into firewood you are actually throwing away good money. There is good lumber in the trunk of that tree and you will be paying somebody else high prices for no better lumber than you can cut with the "Midget."

Saw the trunk into lumber, and the slabs and branches into cordwood and fence posts.

SIMPLE TO OPERATE. Makes fence posts, ties, box shooks, crates and lath. Any farm tractor or grinder engine will operate and priced to suit the times at \$165.00 Calgary, complete with 36 inch Shurley-Deitrich-Atkins rip saw. Complete specifications on application.

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